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† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	13th ,,
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	20th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7588	E. H. Gordon	27th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th ,,
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	17th ,,
*M.L. EGYPT	5000	H. F. Briscoe	24th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
*M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	8th ,,
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ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Castanzo	3,8 0	1st Aug. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Sept. 1898.

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MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Sept. 1898.

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Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

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Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
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FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 11th August, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 2nd Aug., calling at Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

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S.S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 2nd August, 1898.

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S.S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 2nd August, 1898.

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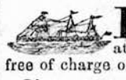

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FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

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MELBOURNE	4,089	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,255	X	25th Aug.

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Finest Mocha, Roasted and Ground in Bombay	per tin	1 9	1 12
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WHEN FATIGUE OVERTAKES YOU too readily or you feel LOW, NERVOUS and OUT of SORTS a "TONIC" will usually put you right and may even save you from an illness.

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FOR CHILDREN. Those in DELICATE HEALTH and unable to assimilate the RAW COD LIVER OIL

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Will be found a highly nourishing FOOD. It is prepared from the highest grade of Tasteless COD LIVER OIL, is of perfectly agreeable flavour and can be taken by the most fastidious person without "cover" or addition of any kind—causing no nausea or aftertaste—CHILDREN TAKE it very READILY.

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Rangoon, the 15th July, 1898.

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The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0	do.
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FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE PROFESSION.

N.B.—We can supply the preparations of the New Pharmacopœia.

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GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

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AFTERNOON CONCERT
IN THE TOWN HALL,
ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 4TH, at 5-30 P.M.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. COLLETTE and the OFFICERS, some Members of the Band of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry will assist the Society.

1. Chorus.....O Lovely May .....F. German.
2. Violin Solo.....Scene de Ballet .....Ch. de Beriot. Mr. ANDERSON.
3. Part Songs..... (1) Rest, Dearest Rest..Kucken. (Male Voices only) (2) A Vintage Song.....Mendelssohn. (With String Orchestra)
4. Solo .....La Serenata .....Tosti. Miss MOORE.

Violin Obligato.....Mrs. Collie.

5. Part Song .....The Silent Land .....Gaul. (Female and Male Voices) .....(Unaccompanied)
6. Solo .....Behut dich Gott (Der Trompeter von Sakkingen) .....Nessler. Mr. YOUNG.

(With String Accompaniment)

7. Chorus.....The Miller's Wooing .....Faning. (With String and Wood Wind, Orchestra).

Honorary Conductor—Lieut.-Col. MARTIN.

Tickets sold at the door or can be obtained previously at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

A BAZAAR

IN AID OF THE ST. JOHN'S MISSION, UMERKHADI, Will be held at the FREERE FLETCHER SCHOOL, ESPLANADE, (near Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw's Buildings).

On FRIDAY, the 5th inst., from 4 to 7 P.M., and on SATURDAY, the 6th idem, from 4 to 8 P.M.

A CONCERT

Will be given during the SALE at which several well known Artistes have kindly consented to take part.

A fuller notice will appear later.

NOTICE.

MR. DONALD N. GRAHAM, has been ADMITTED a PARTNER into our Firm, from THIS DATE.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

DR. K. B. SHROFF will be in attendance TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at No. 7 District Central Office, opposite Messrs. Phillips and Co. No. 1, Pedder Road, between the hours of 4-30 and 9-30 P.M. daily, except Sundays, for INOCULATION of all persons wishing to avail themselves of PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 30th July, 1898.

VINTAGE WINES.

MESSRS. HATCH MANSFIELD and Co., Ld., Wine Merchants by Special Appointment to H. I. M. the Queen, T. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of York.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS. MOET AND CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

The "Dry Imperial" of the magnificent vintage of 1893 is the finest Champagne on the Market.

For Prices and Lists of Wines and Spirits in stock, also for Calendar of Vintages, apply to their representatives.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.
1, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

THE COMPANY'S NEW AND COMMODIOUS PREMISES IN ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, ARE

NOW OPEN

AND A VISIT IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

BRASS AND COPPER SCRAP.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 24th August, for the purchase of any quantity out of

32 Tons of Scrap Brass
17½ " " " Copper

Now lying ready at the Company's General Stores Depot, Parel, and which may be seen on application to the Undersigned.

Forms of Tenders can be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned and must be sent in with a Deposit as Security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th July, 1898.

NOTICE.

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY,

(INCLUDING JETALSAR RAJKOT, JAMNAGAR AND DHRANGADHRA RAILWAYS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of this Railway for the SUPPLY of (6,500) six thousand five hundred tons of FRESH SCREENED CARDIFF COAL (Powell's Duffryn) and (3,000) nine thousand tons of best BENGAL SIBPORE or other COLLIERY COAL free from dust and dampness approved and accepted by the Railway, and (500) five hundred tons Davison's West Hartley Coal to be taken into country craft from alongside vessels in Bombay Harbour and delivered dry into wagons at Bhavnagar Bunder.

Tenders which must be accompanied by an earnest fee of Rs. 500 (in currency notes or Government papers) will be received at Bhavnagar Para up to noon on 22nd August 1898 and should be superscribed "Tender for Coal."

Supply to commence in September and be completed by end of February 1899.

Forms of Tenders, with conditions of supply, can be had on payment of Re. 1 on application to the undersigned.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right to accept the whole or any portion of any tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

K. R. VACHA,
Storekeeper, B. G. J. P. Railway.

Bhavnagar Para, dated 29th July, 1898.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Soliders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms ℳ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers, and on account and at the risk of Veljee Kalidas :—

39 bales gunny bags A Twills, 44 by 26½, Hasting's Mills, May shipment, ex. s.s. Nizam.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 1st August, 1898.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

UNIVERSAL TELEGRAPH CODES.

	Rs. a.
Premier Cypher Telegraphic Code. Containing 100,000 Words and Phrases. The most complete and most useful General Code yet published, compiled by William H. Hawke.....	10 0
A I Universal Commercial Telegraphic Code, The. Specially adapted for the use of Financiers, Merchants, Shipowners, Underwriters, Engineers, Brokers, Agents, etc. Multum in Parvo. Simplicity and Economy Palpable. Secrecy absolute. By W. Clauson Thue.....Cash	25 0
Engineering Telegraph Code, The. For the use of Engineers, Contractors, Manufacturers, Merchants, Shippers, and all engaged in Engineering Business, and the Buying and Exporting of Machinery. By A. H. Blackburn and J. Stevens.....	45 0
Lieber's Standard Telegraphic Code. By B. Franklin Lieber	45 0
Universal Mining Code, The. For the use of Mining Companies, Mining Engineers, and all engaged or interested in Mining Affairs. By J. Stevens and R. S. Corbett	48 0
Telegraphic Mining Code, Alphabetically arranged. For the use of all persons interested in Mines. By C. Algernon Moreing	7 14
Penny's Cypher Code for Official, Commercial, and General Use.	9 4
Unicode.—The Universal Telegraphic Phrase-Book. A Code of Cypher Words for Commercial, Domestic, and Familiar Phrases in ordinary use in Inland and Foreign Telegrams, with a List of Prominent Commercial Firms who are Unicode Users.....	1 14
The Duplex Combination Standard Code, consisting of 150,000 Words, with Double Set of Figures for every word, thus affording opportunity of each figure system of Telegraphing to be used. Every word has been compiled to avoid both Literal and Telegraphic similarities. Price £6 6s. Rupee Price at Current Rate of Exchange.	
The Complete Duplex Code : of 195,000 Words in Alphabetical and Double Numerical Order. Price £7 7s. Rupee Price at Current Rate of Exchange.	
Ager's Standard Telegram Code of 100,000 Words : Compiled from the Languages sanctioned at the Berlin Telegraph Convention. Price £5 5s. Rupee Price at Current Rate of Exchange.	
Ager's Telegram Code : 56,000 Words, 45,000 of which do not exceed eight letters. Compiled from the Languages sanctioned by the Telegraph Convention. Third Edition. Price £2 15s. Rupee Price at Current Rate of Exchange.	
The A Y Z Telegram Code : Consisting of nearly 30,000 sentences and prices, &c., with a liberal supply of spare words, for the use of Bankers, Brokers, Manufacturers, Merchants, Shippers. &c. The Code Words carefully compiled from the "Official Vocabulary" by eliminating many thousand objectional words. By Geo. Ager, LL.D. Price 16s. Rupee Price at Current Rate of Exchange.	

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Our WEEKLY SALE will take place TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, instead of Monday, the 1st idem, the latter being a Public Holiday.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE,

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

The property of a gentleman, 1 leather-lined case containing complete silver-plated dinner service of spoons and forks for 12 persons, candleabras, lamp table with lamp, large engravings, and oil pantings.

Office furniture such as tables, chairs, screen, cupboard, carpenters' tools.

24 pairs English leather gents' boots and shoes.
6 new hand and foot sewing machines, little damaged.
1 case wearing apparel and books.
1 case deer, bear, and tiger skins and sundries.
Household furniture, such as drawing-room sofas and chairs, cooking stove, tables, easy chairs, whatnot, meatsafe, cupboards, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, &c.
2 cases silk warps.
On account of the underwriters—
2 metallic licker-in rollers.
On account of the concerned—
6 cases 606 gross 5-inch weft pirn bobbins with brass shield at bottom.
2 cases healds 28 to 52 counts 24 to 72 inches
8 bales blue facing paper 36" by 20"

AT 2 P. M.

The property of a gentleman gone home—
1 showy fast trotting chestnut waler gelding.
1 English-made hunting saddles, 1 mounted infantry regulation patent saddle and 1 set harness.
2 pneumatic gents' bicycles.
1 glass-fronted brougham.
1 strong-made office shigram.
1 second-hand victoria.
2 Delhi milch buffaloes giving 10 seers of milk daily
The property of Lieutenant G Warneford—
1 dog-cart with harness and mats
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. C. A. FRASER, consisting of superior electro-plated goods from Mappin and Webb and others, consisting of salvers, set of spoons and forks in case, a set of cutlery with fish knives and forks, and 2 dishes with covers in case, 6-bottle cruet stand, 3-bottle pickle stand, breakfast cruets, revolving luncheon dish, toast rack, salt cellars, sauce boat, revolving butter pot, flask, bottle stands, peg measure, flower vase, and a pair of vegetable dishes in four pieces.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 1st August, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE TAPTI MILL.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of the proprietors of the above Mill, put up for sale by Public Auction, in one lot, at their Rooms, in No. 22, Apollo Street, the following leasehould land, buildings, machinery, and all other accessories thereto, including yarn and cotton in process :—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, commonly known as Russela Baugh, situate at Surat, without the city wall, in the Mowza Oomerwada, Taluka Chorrasi, in the registration subdistrict of Surat, bearing Survey Nos. 69, 70, 73, and 75, and admeasuring 53 acres and 20 goontas or thereabouts (including that portion of the said piece of land which was subject to Dr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Khambata by an instrument in Gujarati writing, dated 29th March, 1884), and which said piece of land is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by Gohara Wadi formerly the property of Mahomed Begum, daughter of the late Mr. Mahomed Alli Rassaldar, and partly by the property of Mr. Motabhoy, on or towards the south by Bardoli High Road, on or towards the east by a canal, and on or towards the west by a large ditch without the city wall of Surat, and beyond by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, together with all Mill buildings and other the erections standing thereon, and the Mill machinery now lying or fixed thereon, as also a small building for office purposes on the left side of the main entrance attached to the Company's Mill, and situated on the left side of the main building.

The machinery, &c., consists, among others, of two improved Lancashire boilers with two Fox and Hopstoinson's patent corrugated flues, with all mountings and fittings complete made by Tinker, Shanton and Co., and one economiser with feed pump, donkey feed pump by Messrs. Pollock and Macnab, a pair of horizontal compound condensing steam engine of 350 H. P. with rope, gearing, &c., &c., by Benjamin Goodfellow, willow opener, long lap machine, carding engines, some by Howard and Bullough, some by Curtis and some by Platt Brothers, drawing frames, clubbing frames, intermediate frames, roving, frames, roller ending machine, grinding machine, electric machine, tubes, self-acting twist and weft mules by Taylor and Long, reels, bundle presses, hydraulic baling press, lathe machinery, fletting machine, grinding rollers, yarn wrapping and testing machines, &c., &c.

The mill consists of about 10,310 spindles in all, and they are in working order.

For further information and particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, solicitors, or to Messrs. Peetonjee, Rustim, and Kolah, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st August, 1898.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision. Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Clear and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

NAVY BLUE INVERNESS Water-proof Capes, Reliable quality, Rs. 35. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street

WANTED, a competent and experienced WEAVING MASTER, who is also a finisher and well-versed in calendaring. Good salary. Apply to "A. B.," care of this paper, with copies of testimonials.

FURTHER REDUCTION in some of our remaining articles. Our present stock must be cleared to make room for new goods. Great Bargains, at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Road.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a KANGAROO of largest size and other Animals on Board The s. s. AUGSBURG, Prince's Dock.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

JUST received 14 2day regulator Clocks, superior make, strikes hours and half hours on a Gong fancy. Warranted for 5 years. Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

RAIN and CLOUDS do not interfere with our STUDIO PORTRAITURE. Best results produced in Cloudy Weather.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

"SANTALINE."—A Scientific preparation of Indian Herbs and Pure Oil of Sandalwood. This always succeeds well, after the failure of Matico, Cubeb, and other such Remedies.—D. FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists, 30, Medows Street, Fort.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Batliwala's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly, Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 ; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

JOHN ROBERTS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,—AXMINSTER PILE CARPETS. These Luxurious Carpets are made seamless with handsome borders, are rich and velvety and unequalled for durability.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget also, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

THE only firm in India which make new Combs and new Cylinders or Barrels to Musical Boxes, charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at low rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS

FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

	Rs. a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE .....Nett per lb.	1 0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I ..... "	0 15
Do. No. II ..... "	0 14
Do. No. III ..... "	0 12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE ..... "	0 12
PEKOE DUST ..... "	0 10
PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.

FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.

Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.

Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS,
16, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th July, 1898.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS of this Society will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 1st August, COCOANUT DAY.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS is to give Notice that Mr. FREDERICK WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN has been APPOINTED ENGINEER and MANAGER of the Bombay Gas Company, and will assume charge on 1st August, 1898.

LOUIS PENNY, M. INST. C. E.,
Engineer and Manager, Bombay Gas Co., Ld.

Bombay, 30th July, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

NOTICE.

No. 1634 OF 1898-99.

THE COUPES which have been selected for exploitation during the coming fuel year commencing 1st October 1898, and ending 30th September 1899, in the undermentioned Divisions will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the respective Divisional Forest Officers, at the places and on the dates noted against each.

Name of Division.	By whom to be sold.	Place of sale.	Date on which sale will commence.
Jenuck.....	Divisional Forest Officer, Jenuck	Karachi ...	8th August 1898, at 12 noon, local time.
Naushahro	Do Naushahro ...	Hyderabad,	15th August 1898, at 12 noon, Madras time.
Hydrabad,	Do Hyderabad..	Hyderabad,	22nd August 1898, at 12 noon, Madras time.
Sukkur ..	Do Sukkur.....	Sukkur ..	29th August 1898, at 12 noon, Madras time.

2. These coupes have been marked out on the ground and can be seen by intending-purchasers on application to the Range Forest Officers concerned or to the Sub-Ranger or the Forest Guard in charge of the beat. Printed forms of agreement as well as of the list of coupes can be obtained from the office of the Undersigned or from that of any of the Divisional Forest Officers named above on payment of annas eight for a copy of both the documents. From these Officers the sale terms which will be required to sign and abide by can also be ascertained.

F. R. DASAI,
Conservator of Forests, Sind Circle.

Karachi, 5th July, 1898.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma ; immediate relief ; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB

THE
NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE
TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)
SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by conn oisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4, and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 32 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 160,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL ..... "	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... "	6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Hornby Road.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL .....£	600,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £	20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£	1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £	500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £	230,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Bombay,	Madras,	Colombo,
Kurrachee,	Delhi,	Rangoon,	Mandalay.
Tuticorin,	Kandy,	Newera Elya,	Zanzibar,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Cawnpore and	Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$	80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES,

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE .. INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 9 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

CHIEF OFFICE:

ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY, LONDON, E. C.

ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.

9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £8-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Propectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN, Acting Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Chief Agents

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,

THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices, No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. a. | 1 bon. |	1,260
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,110xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial	10,000	100	100	8 p.c.	101
Bank of India	15,000	100	75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£23¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	330
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	260	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	20
Bhownuggree City Press & Manfg. Co. Ltd	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broals Cawnpore Press Co., Ltd.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	107 1-2
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	14	135
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,2 0
English Press					
Grand Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	20
Hart	150	8,500	500	25+80	850
French	800	500	500	dvd Rs30	490
Harvey Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	350xd
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs10	1(0
Khansgum	240	450	450	Rs 40	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Nasib mahpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	30	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	00	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	12	10	400	dvd Rs25	370
Munmar M	10	250	a	15	220
New Bezar	00	500	500	dvd Rs15	575
New Indian	1,00	125	125	dvd 16½	171 1-4
Prince of Wales	150	50	0	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	50	500	7	0	370
Sassoon	30	500	500	26	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	401	2,000	750	50	490
Strab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	—	000		d a 65	1,075
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	13	35
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	12 pr ct	127
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,550
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,400
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	90
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	50	1,175
Deccan Paper Mill's	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	227
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p ct.	320
Empireof India Life A, Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	370
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	30	181
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	dvdRs15	163
Napier Hotels	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct.	125
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	70
Port Cannin. Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	470
Soondy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	70
Thacker & Co.,	2,000	500	500	60	1,030xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		150
Telephone Co.	9,200	51	100	dvdRs11	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIE.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad adv	700	1,000	000	Nil	75
Asiatic	1,500	1,100	all	...	410
Anglo-Indian	1,345	..	00	Nil	41
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,0 0
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	900
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	590
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	590
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	575
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,800
China Mills Co, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	660
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	880
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	600
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	470
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	885
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	465
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	350
Dhun	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Hindusetan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	500
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,300	500	500	25	650
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,500
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	400
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	980
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	570
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	240
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	905
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	725
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	800
Khatau Makunjee	400	250	250	65	825xd
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	220
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
LakmidasSpinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,475
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	330
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 75	2,300
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	95 3-4
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.55	197
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	350
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	270
Presidency Mills, Co.(Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1 150
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	760
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,075
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	5	500
Secession	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 6	750
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs8	2,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	490
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	210
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	250	dv Rs.124	325
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	200	Rs.50	250
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	250
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	610
Swan Insurance Alliance	3,000	500	5	0 dvdRs.15	500
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	5.	515
Union Mills Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	800
Venishanker Lukhmidas Mill Co. Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs4	410x1
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2121
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	600
Wadhwan City Gleaning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	40	250	all	dvdRs1	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	..	5 pr. ct.	2,600
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New 412 Shares	...	£10	...	do.	200
Ahmedabad Pranjej Ry.	...	500	...	4 pr. ct.	570
Taji Valley Railway Co.	—	350	...	4 pr. ct.	355

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water, 10-45m. 10-40a. Low water, 3-46m., 4-45a. Banks closed: Cocoanut holiday.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Byculla Club, 11-30 a.m.
Parsee Gymkhana *vs.* Liberal Club.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 25th Bombay Rifles will not play at the Bombay Royal Club to-day.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kola entered the dock on Saturday and the steamers Arabia and Nadir left it on Friday and Dwarka on Saturday.

RANGERS RUGBY FOOTBALL.—The return match with the Shropshire Light Infantry will be played off this evening at 5-30 sharp. The following will represent the Rangers:—Greene, Hanson, Flower, Kelly, Smith, Spencer, Davies, Sell, Monahan, Good, Wray, Kerrigan, Stockbridge, Irvine, Stewart. Reserves—Hurst, Hogan, Higgins, Greene.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Amphitrit, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 4 p.m., to-day.—Mails for Colombo, The Straits, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. Sutlej will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m., on Wednesday the 3rd August.

THEFT OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—Mr. Firozshah Edulji, an estate broker, residing on the second floor of a house in Girgaum Road, has reported to the police that during his absence from home between the hours of 9 a. m. and 7-30 p. m. on Friday, his room was entered, the lock on the door having been opened by means of a duplicate key and two pearls of the value of Rs. 1,200, one earring set with diamonds and pearls worth Rs. 800 and Rs. 25 in cash were abstracted from a cash box, which contained other valuables worth Rs 538, but which remained untouched.

DISHONEST SERVANT OF A HINDU MAHARAJ.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Cordeaux charged Mahadooprasad Gayadin, a bill-collector employed in the service of a Maharaj of Ahmedabad, with theft as a servant, of a gold and silver necklace valued at Rs. 45, the property of his master. The accused was further charged on two separate counts of theft of an umbrella and a shawl belonging to two other persons. The Maharaj arrived in Bombay from Ahmedabad a few days ago and has been putting up in a bungalow at Mahaluxmee. On Tuesday night before going to bed, the Maharaj removed the ornament from his neck and gave it to one of his servants for safe custody. The servant tied the necklace to his waist and retired to bed. On the following morning the ornament was found missing and the accused along with other servants in the bungalow, was questioned, but denied all knowledge of the property. No report was made to the police, but on Wednesday afternoon the accused was seen by a policeman, offering the necklace for sale in Marwaree Bazaar. As he could not account satisfactorily for its possession the sepoy arrested the man, whose house was then searched and an umbrella and a shawl were found therein, for which also the accused could not explain. The accused subsequently made a statement and took the police to the bungalow of the Maharaj, who identified the property as his own. Accused in his defence said that the ornament was given to him by Atmaram to be kept with him (accused) till they returned to Ahmedabad. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of six month's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jethabhai Chatoorbhuj a Bhatbia in the service of Mulji Gbelabhai, who is broker to the Atlas Insurance Company, was charged with theft in a building by Mr. Martin assistant manager of the Atlas Company. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, defended. It appeared from the evidence that accused went on Friday to the Company's office to settle some accounts, and was engaged in comparing items of accounts and charges with one of the Company's clerk, named Ramrao. They began business at one o'clock and went on with the work till 5-30 p.m. At about 4 o'clock a peon came from Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company with a hundred rupee note, which had been cut into two and the halves of which were subsequently pasted and joined. The note, was put on a box in a shelf on the clerk's table. Some time after this Ramrao went to see Mr. Martin leaving the accused sitting at the table. When he came back the accused was not there, but he returned shortly afterwards. Ramrao noticed that the note was missing and he questioned the accused whether he had any money with him. The accused said he had Rs 130 including one hundred rupee note which had been cut into two in the ordinary way of remittances and two halves of which were subsequently joined. The accused was then handed over into police custody. Mr Sealy submitted on behalf of the defence that when Ramrao left the place the accused went to another clerk, named Narayen, a typist, and he came back to the table on Ramrao's return. The Rs. 100 note was got from Kanji Gulu, cashier to a Bathia firm. He informed the police of the matter, who on inquiry found that he had told the truth. The magistrate remarked that there was not sufficient evidence to justify a conviction and no satisfactory proof of the identity of the stolen property. The accused was discharged.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE fifteenth annual meeting of the shareholders was held on Saturday at the registered office, Green Street, Mr. Shamrao Vithal, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

Your directors have now the pleasure of laying before you their their fifteenth report. From the audited accounts herewith circulated it will be seen that the net profits of the year amount to Rs. 1,44,733-12-0 which with Rs. 2,040-0-0 the balance from the last year accounts comes to Rs. 1,46,773-12-0 Your directors, in February last declared and paid an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 25 per share for the half-year ending 30th December 1897, which has absorbed Rs. 30,000 and they now propose to appropriate the balance as follows:—To Machinery depreciation fund account Rs.5 1,000-0-0, to reserve fund account Rs. 14,000-0-0, to equalisation of dividend fund account Rs.15,000-0-0, to payment of a dividend at Rs. 25 per share for the half-year ended 30th June, 1898, Rs. 30,000-0-0, to bonus to employes Rs. 4,000-0-0, to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 3,380-2-0. The stock on hand at the end of the year is as usual taken and certified by your auditor. Mr. Gordhundas Khatao retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-elections. Your property including cotton yarn, stores and stock in process &c., is insured for Rs. 11,50,000. You are requested to appoint an auditor and to fix his remuneration.

The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report, remarked that, looking to the adverse causes in the working of the mill during the first months of the past year, the result of the year's operations was, in his opinion, satisfactory. The future did not look very bright; but there was no reason for the shareholders to be alarmed to the payment of a dividend, the reserve fund for which amounted to Rs. 70,000; and at any rate, dividend at the usual rate of 10 per cent. will be paid. During the last five years the mill had made profits to the extent of 105 per cent. which bore evidence to the good management of the affairs of the company.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 25 per share was declared. Mr. Gordhundas Khatao was re-elected a director. Mr. P. S. Kharegat was appointed auditor for the current year with a remuneration of Rs. 500, including fee for taking stock at the mills. The thanks of the shareholder's were accorded to the directors and agents for the services they had rendered to the company during the year.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders was then held, after which a meeting when certain special resolutions, making changes in the articles of association, were adopted. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliments to the chairman.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

Up to a late hour yesterday no further deaths from plague were reported, but there were two fresh admissions to the Medical College Hospital. Both patients were Hindus. The case from Marquis Street is still causing some anxiety.

RENEWED ACTIVITY.

The activity of plague was on the 27th instant far more pronounced than it has been for some considerable time: there were no less than three cases of suspects admitted into hospital, and two of those person previously attacked succumbed to the disease. The Custom House Officer, attacked showed no improvement, and as more than one doctor declared his case to be one of undoubted plague, the steamer on which he has been working, was placed in quarantine. The general mortality rate on Wednesday was 42 which compares unfavourably with the average for the past five years, namely 45. The daily fluctuations in the mortality rate since Sunday last have been extremely erratic, ranging from 30, the minimum, to 48, the maximum.

PLAGUE OBSERVATION CAMPS.

The total number of persons examined and detained during the week ending the 16th of July, at the respective camps of Chakradharpur (up train at Chorra (up line), and Bairawa (up train) were as follows:—Number of persons examined during the week from Monday to Sunday—7?2, 6,073 and 1,70? ; total 3,14 Number of persons examined since the plague observation camp was opened—3,?24 9 and 19,37 ; total 112,131. Number of suspects detained during the week—90,105, and 62; total 2 23. Number of suspects detained since the camp was opened—3? 3,744, and 807; total 3,978. Number of persons detained in camp during the week—91, 123, and 62 total 323.—*Englishman*. (Friday).

PRINCE BISMARCK.

THERE is no reason to think, exclaimed a recent biographer of modern men, that when Prince Bismarck is no longer working in the 'roaring loom of time' he will seem less than he does now. Generations which look back on him will see him, as we see him, towering from the swordhilt upwards over all his contemporaries. One man, and one only, in our time may stand beside him: the Italian Cavour. Undoubtedly he helped to make a small State a great one; he forwarded a mighty movement by which the world's history will be influenced for centuries; and his part in the work was such that we can safely assert that, had he not been there, Italy would have attained to her unity in a very different way, much later, and at a greater cost. But, after all, there was a smallness in Cavour: a slavery to formulas, a Savoyard readiness to intrigue, ignoble willingness to win by base means. In Bismarck there is none of all this. No man ever swallowed the formulas more completely than he: he has never intrigued; his means have been harsh at times, but they have never been ignoble. And his greatness is of the kind which puts him among the masters of mankind. It is that kind of greatness whice endures beyond death—the greatness of Cæsar or Edward Longshanks, or Peter the Great and Richelieu and Chatham. And it is not the least part of his glory that the great majority of those who are his peers won their way to rule by the sword, or were born kings entitled to obedience. He belongs to the very small class which, exercising only a delegated authority, has yet done as much as the revolutionary leader or the statesman born in the purple. In that choice class, too, he is one of the greatest. Our own Chatham was too closely hunted by fortune and health to be his equal: he could only set loose the arms of England, and leave her free to swing her trident. There is but one of whom we think as being in all ways Bismarck's peer, and that one is Richelieu.

But though it is easy enough to say what Bismarck was it is nowise so simple to discover how he became what he was. Who shall tell that he has plucked out the heart of that mystery? There are words which come easily enough, but they give little help. Genius, which seems to explain everything, only begs the question. Courage, foresight, patriotism, undaunted resolution, tenacity in waiting, fierce promptitude of stroke: a child could rattle them off with ease. But when they are set down are we any nearer the portrait? They are but general terms after all, and the painter's duty is to find the unnameable something in themselves, and in the use of them, which is Bismarck. They might all be applied with perfect truth to a few of the Prince's contemporaries. Some of them are true of Gortschakoff, some of Buest, some of Thiers; and yet one instinctively feels how vast is the difference between the German Chancellor and any of these men. The Russian, the Saxon, the Frenchman, were conspicuous figures in their time. All three had character, and said and did things the world does not easily forget; but none the less when they are put beside the Pommeranian squire they took the merest shades. The words of even the best of them sound like simple repetitions, restatements of doctrines we all know, formulars which have been journalistic commonplaces for a generation and more. In Prince Bismarck's words there are no echoes and restatements, they are his, and his only, and they are words that are deeds. His personal quality was something altogether apart. A mere catalogue of his actions is not much more profitable than a string of epithets. It is easy to say that he has been a student more remarkable for his zest of life than for his love of books; that he has been a soldier to whom the dull routine of barrack-life was intolerable, to whom the army is a tool which he has used victoriously; that he has been a diplomatist who thoroughly understood the unrivalled deceptive powers of the naked truth—who never lied and yet has always succeeded in making his opponents believe the thing which was not; that he has been a devoted minister who ruled his master; that he has been a Parliamentary leader who scorned Parliamentary rule and has yet shown an unequalled faculty for Parliamentary manœuvring; that he loathes eloquent writing and talking, and can yet write with slashing vigour and talk with impressive force; that constitutional doctrines are a weariness to him, and that he can yet expound them with a convincing lucidity by which the oratory of the orthodox is pale. But once more, when we have said it all, have we defined Prince Bismarck? Manifestly not. The sort of definition is like the chemical analysis of wine. You may be scientifically necessary with a bottle of Romanee Conti of 59; you may show that there is so much per cent. of this and so much per cent. of that; and then you know no better than before what the essential of the nectar is.

On the whole, the safest thing to say about Prince Bismarck is that he is as the best wine of the best year of a great vineyard: a gift of God, a something by itself in nature. Let us remember how rare is the possession of a marked personal character in combination with great intellectual power among statesmen: how very few of them are much more than a name to us little men. New Prince Bismarck is as real not only to his countrymen but to the whole civilised world as the great creations of the poet or the novelist: we feel him to be as much a person as Falstaff or Don Quixote or Jingalé Bellegarde. His humour, his explosion of rage, his terrible phrases, his awful strength are known and felt by every man who has heard even a little of the life of the time. Whoever has gone a little further than hearsay, and has studied the Prince in the proper authorities, may have some faint approach to a conception of his greatnes. By the proper authorities is meant not what other people have said about him, but what he has said about men and things himself. Take, for instance, his letters to Manteuffel and the work of his German Bozzy, Moritz Busch, whom we call a Bozzy honoris causa. These two books are but part of the authorities, but they are enough to show the main features. The rare quality—for we must, however unwilling, attempt a definition of our man—which is conspicuously Bismarck's to be seen on every page of both. It is what Carlyle loved to praise as 'veracity.' Now, the person who requires to be told that this word covers more than a disinclination to fall into the vulgar error of telling lies is beneath the reach of argument. Men who are able not to say the thing which is not are common enough. The rare man is he who can see things as they are. How many rulers of this or any generation have always estimated with precision the exact value of the men they had to deal with, the tools they had to use, the force they had to contend with? How many have set out unblinded by a theory, unhampered by some preconceived notion of what things ought to be, which made them incapable of seeing how things were? Not Gortschakoff; for he should have seen that Germany could not suffer Russia to have her way. Not Beust; for he struggled all his life in the vain hope of inducing Germany to run into a pretty little mould he had provided for her. Not Thiers; for he had a theory about the position of France which was found not to square with the facts. Bismarck has always had his idea how things ought to be, but it has never, for one instant disturbed his power of looking at the true nature of the problem with which he had to deal. Once only, when he made war on the Church of Rome, does he seem to have miscalculated the resisting power of his enemy, and even in this fight he avoided actual defeat.

For the rest, his victories have been the reward of sagacious calculation. The world, which sees how uniformly he has won, cannot help thinking that he has crossed the light. It is very difficult apparently for your sagacious observer to believe in that hard saying of Chatham's touching the sources of Oliver Cromwell's secret information. That a ruler should learn what was going to happen not by bribing secretaries but by estimating facts and characters accurately and by deducing from them the probable course of events, is a proposition which the wire-pulling politician and the thoughtful journalist seem to find too hard of belief. And yet it is in this simple and unintriguing way that statesmen have commonly been right in their calculations and successful in their enterprises. In all the comedy of history there is nothing more delicious than the way in which the strong, simple man who sees the truth, who trusts his enemies to deceive themselves, who leaves the impossible unattempted and strenuous labours for the possible, sweeps all the rabble of dreamers and intriguers out of his way. Against the man of this stamp his enemies are for ever playing the fam ous *Journey des Dupes*. They plot, they wriggle, they lie, they pull wires, or in mere honest folly they league against him; they make a great pother; and then, when they are at one end of the chain and he is at the other, they are all dragged helplessly along as he wills that they should go. Many leagues of very clever fellows have taken part in various 'Journées des Dupes' in which Prince Bismarck has played Richelieu.

The Prince's humour is one manifestation of his veracity. What that looks honestly at the world can help seeing its absurdities? Bismarck has seen them as he has seen everything. If he had died at the end of his diplomatic service at Frankfort, if there had remained of him only his private letters to Manteuffel and his correspondence with his sister, we should still know that in the Germany of the first half of this century there had been a man of astonishing sagacity, intellect, and honesty. But he has lived to show those qualities in the greatest part on the greatest stage of his time; and we know that we have seen one of the race of the makers of history.

SKETCH OF THE PRINCE'S CAREER.

Bismarck was born at Schonhausen, April 1, 1815; studied at Gottingen, Berlin, and Griefswald; fo entered the army, and was afterwards lieutenant in the Landwehr. He became a member the Diet of the province of Saxony in 1846 and of the General Diet in which he made himself remarkable by the boldness of his speeches in 1847. On one occasion he argued that all great cities should be swept from the face of the earth, because they were the centres of democracy and constitutionalism. Nor did the events of 1848 modify his opinions. In 1851 he entered the diplomatic service and was intrusted with the legation at Frankfort. Regarding Austria as the antagonist of Prussia, he was sent in 1852 to Vienna, where he proved a constant adversary to Count Rechberg. In 1858, a pamphlet entitled "La Prusse et la Question Italienne" appeared, the authorship of which was generally attributed to him. In this publication reference was made to the antagonism existing between Austria and Prussia, and a triple alliance between France, Prussia, and Russia was advocated. In March, 1859, M. von Bismarck was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg, which post he held until 1862, and having conciliated the Czar, was decorated with the order of Saint Alexander Newski. In May, 1862, he was appointed Ambassador to Paris, where he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour from the Emperor Napoleon, and he was made Minister of the King's House and of Foreign Affairs in Prussia, Sept. 22. The budget having been rejected by the Deputies, but adopted by the Upper Chamber, M. Bismarck, in the name of the King, dissolved the former after a series of angry altercations. The newspapers which protested against this despotic act were proceeded against with great severity, as were numerous public officials, magistrates, and others, who openly expressed views hostile to the Government. In Jan., 1863, he protested against an address which the Deputies presented to the King, in which he was accused of having violated the constitution. Shortly after, the affairs of Poland caused fresh difficulties. The chamber of Deputies, by a majority of five to one, censured the Ministry for having concluded (Feb. 8) a secret treaty with Russia. After the close of the aggressive war waged by Prussia and Austria against Denmark, in which Austria had very reluctantly taken part, Bismarck thought the time had arrived for carrying out his long-cherished project of making Prussia the real head of Germany. His preparations for

ANOTHER AGGRESSIVE WAR.

Were completed, and, aided by an alliance with Italy, in a campaign of a few weeks' duration, Austria and her allies were defeated. It is probable that a still more formidable alliance induced M. von Bismarck to stop short in his career of victory, as the Emperor Napoleon, in his speech to the French Chambers, declared that he had arrested the conqueror at the gates of Vienna. A preliminary treaty of peace with Austria was concluded at Nikolsburg, July 23, 1866, as Austria consented to retire from Germany, the terms of a general pacification were arranged, M. von Bismarck was created a Count, Sept. 16, 1865, on which occasion he received from the King of Prussia a valuable estate in Luxemberg. He lost no time in turning to account the victory gained by Prussia over Austria, and in advancing his favourite scheme for the unification of Germany, provinces and kingdoms were at once annexed. The free town of Frankfort received a Prussian garrison in spite of the indignant protests of the population; Hanover was incorporated in the Germanic Confederation; and at the close of the year 1866 Count Bismarck succeeded in concluding with Bavaria, Baden, and Wurtemberg treaties of peace and of alliance offensive and defensive, with a proviso that in the event of war the King of Prussia should have the chief military command. In 1867 Count Bismarck organised the North German Confederation which comprised twenty-two States, representing a population of 29,000,000. The King of Prussia was at the head of this powerful Confederation, and a Federal Council composed of delegates of the different States was established, together with a Diet or common Parliament, the members of which were elected by universal suffrage. The new federal constitution was adopted by the Prussian Chambers in June, and came into operation on the 1st of the following month, Count Bismarck receiving as the reward of his services the post of Chancellor of the Confederation and President of the Federal Council. The Luxemburg question now gave rise to serious differences between the Prussian and French Governments, and Count Bismarck strenuously opposed the projected cession of that province by Holland to France. Eventually the dispute was settled by the Lux

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer Dco. BALDUINO, Captain O. CANEPA are informed of her arrival from Genoa on the 31st instant, and that she is loading and discharging in VICTORIA DOCK No. 3 Shed, and all claims for short delivery, etc., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

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100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 30.

THE price of Consols advanced 1-16 per cent. yesterday in London to 110 15-16. French Rentes were unchanged at 103 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London remained at 25·22 1-2 fcs., Indian Sterling Loan at 113 1-2, and 30 days' sight Exchange on India at 1s. 3 5-8d. Rupee Securities declined 1-8 per cent. to £63. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 1-2 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 3-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-8d. less in value at 27d. per oz.; and 1-2 cent in New York at 58 1-2 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4·85 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £10,000 in Silver and £30,000 in Gold to Bombay.

The London and Liverpool Markets have been closed to-day, and will re-open on Tuesday. In Bar Silver and demand Exchange on London there was no further change in New York.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 38 1-4s. per 416lbs., August-September shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, market steady in tone; and Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 37 3-8s. per 416lbs., July-August shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, in a steady market.

Yesterday the Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 8,000 bales, of which 200 bales were Surats; and the Imports, *nil*. Spot prices were unchanged; but American-Arrivals were 1-64d. higher at 3 3-8d. for July-August and 3 5-16d. per lb. for November-December delivery. The Manchester market closed firm. The total sales in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 54,000, bales, compared with 51,000 bales in the previous week. The amount forwarded to Consumers was 9,000 bales less, in the same comparison, at 51,000 bales; and the week's Imports decreased to a like extent at 10,000 bales. The total Stock was 47,000 bales less, and stood yesterday at 948,000 bales.

Ready mid.-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 6 1-16 cents per lb.; September Futures declined 8 points to 5·86 cents, and December 7 points to 5·99 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales.

Futures to-day declined 2 points in New York both for September and December, at 5·84 and 5·97 cents per lb., respectively; Ready mid.-Uplands was uncharged. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales.

Locally, we have had a dull market for Cotton to-day, and prices of the new crop have declined Re. 1 per candy. Exporters bought only 300 bales of Sawginned Dharwar at Rs. 148. The mills purchased 350 bales, of which 150 bales were Chopda, at Rs. 140 to Rs. 142; 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 140; and 100 Wadhwan, at Rs. 143 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	499	bales.
Wheat	1,718	cwts.
Linseed	4,791	"
Rapeseed	6,786	"
Gingeilyseed	1,009	"
Poppyseed	1,057	"
Rice	892	"

FREIGHTS are steady in tone. There is some enquiry for ready shipment from buyers at 17s. to 17s. 6d. per ton, but sellers ask 18s.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 13-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 3 29-32 to 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Re-sales were on the market to a moderate extent, and rates became steadier, 1s. 3 13-16d. for Telegraphic being available. Closing quotations are as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 13-16d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 25-32d. to 13-16d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 3 15-16d. "
Francs	107 1-2 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates declined to-day to 95 11-16 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for Cash, and 95 3-16 for the Settlement; 3 per Cents remained at 86.

SHARES are a quiet market. Bombay Cotton Press are Rs. 2 1-2 higher; and New Indian Rs. 3 3-4; Delhi and Northern India Flour Mill are Rs. 3 lower.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 26th July, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 19th July, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	July 19. Rs. A. P.	July 26. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,30,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000 0 0	88,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,12,53,936 13 0	1,94,96,825 9 2
Other Deposits, &c.	4,67,91,351 12 10	5,08,42,583 5 2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,94,530 14 3	2,38,496 12 6
Sundries	22,80,641 7 11	23,29,034 0 10
	Rs. 9,95,82,449 0 0	10,17,56,935 11 8

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	42,77,617 0 0	39,36,837 0 0
Other authorised Investments	69,14,894 0 0	70,43,6.4 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,73,20,895 9 10	1,62,26,122 0 5
Accounts of Credit do.	2,22,34,794 8 4	2,19,76,233 14 8
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,46,13,485 8 10	1,56,89,801 10 9
Balances with other Banks	2,63,363 8 8	2,69,625 6 3
Bullion	2,201 9 1	2,199 15 1
Dead Stock	13,16,975 8 8	13,17,063 15 8
Premises	10,180 12 9	9,785 15 3
Sundries	17,25,517 11 9	16,88,398 12 3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,49,04,843 3 0	1,77,76,303 9 3
Do. at Branches	1,39,37,963 15 4	1,58,20,979 9 1
	Rs. 9,95,82,449 0 0	10,17,56,935 11 8

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 26th July, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	18,32,900	Dec.
Do. at Branches	10,68	Inc.
Other Deposits	49,51,203	do.
Post Bills	1,63,039	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,11,980	Dec.
Loans	10,94,773	do.
Accounts of Credit	2,58,150	do.
Mercantile Bills	10,76,317	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	28,11,360	do.
Cash at Branches	1,16,998	Dec.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 30-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	110 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	27

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JULY 28.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marq. Bacquehem, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

The Navigazione Generale Italian Company's steamer Letimbro, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore on 30th instant.

The s. s. Mazagon, left Hongkong at daylight to-day for Bombay.

COLOMBO, JULY 30.

Australian Lloyd's Mail Steamer Vindobona, from China, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.
Private telegrams to and from Philippines in code or cipher suspended.
Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.
Restrictions on telegrams in Code or Cipher for and from West Indies transiting United States via Key west are removed except for and from offices in Cuba, San Domingo, Porto Rico, and Jamaica.
Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.
Telegrams in plain language can now be accepted for Santiago de Cuba via Bermuda and via Galveston Jamaica, but subject to censure and at sender's risk. Telegrams for other places in Cuba cannot be accepted by these routes.
Telegrams for Havana should be in Spanish or English.
Bhamo route to China right.
Telegrams for places in Porto Rico other than San Juan cannot be accepted.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HOPKINS—July 5, at Greetham Moor, West Liss, Hants, the wife of H M R Hopkins, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MOORE—BANNERMAN—July 6, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Capt C H Moore, late of the Manchester Regt, to Ada Mary, youngest daughter of Colonel P W Bannerman, Indian Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

BELILIOS—July 11, at 162, Elgin-avenue, Maida-vale, W, Aaron Raphael Bellilios, formerly of Calcutta, aged 66.
BELLAIRS—May 22, from fever, at Idoje, near Pataje, on the river Niger, Lieutenant and Commander Beauchamp St John Bellairs, commanding H M S Jackdaw, aged 29.
BOWMAN—At 1, Charlmont-place, Armagh, Ireland, Robert Bowman, Surgeon-Colonel Indian Medical Service.
GODFREY—July 11, at Surbiton, John Richard Race Godfrey, of the Stock Exchange, son of the late Col J R Godfrey, H E I C S, aged 78.
MONTRESSOR—July 6, at Stonely Grange, Kimbolton, Charles Francs Montressor, late of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 78.
WARDEN—July 7, at Greville House, Portland-street, Leamington, Marianne, widow of Capt Richard Warden, Bombay Artillery, aged 82.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1898.

BEFORE the nineteenth century closes the greatest of her history-makers are one by one passing away. The latest addition to the roll of departed leaders of the thought and action of the century is Prince Bismarck. Although the illness of the great warrior-statesman was regarded as sufficiently serious for his family to assemble at Freidrichsruh, it did not appear to be more than a passing attack. On Thursday, the day after the news of his illness was received, Reuter stated that the Prince was better and was able to eat and smoke though the doctors still remained in attendance. The news of his death late on Saturday night therefore comes with some suddenness. The event removes the greatest of Gladstone's European contemporaries within less than three months of his own death. Both statesmen filled places in the life and thought of their respective countries to which none of their rivals could aspire; both possessed rare combinations of talent, strength of will and power of purpose; and both were incessant workers. But in many points they were very dissimilar, and the lofty moral earnestness of the foremost of British Commoners was little understood, much less emulated by the founder of United Germany. The heart of the English statesman was in domestic politics, that of Bismarck was in internationul diplomacy in which he almost invariably knew how to do the right thing for his country at the right moment. Unmistakable testimony to his unrivalled influence in the field of foreign politics during the whole of the twenty years that he served as Chancellor of the Empire, was borne by the profound impression created early in 1890 throughout Europe by the news that he had resigned. The sensation was greatly increased when it was known that the new Kaiser, who had said and done so much to testify his gratitude and devotion to the aged statesman who was serving the House of Hohenzolleran for the third generation had compelled him to relinquish office. The primary cause of the Imperial decree was the refusal of the Prince to admit the right of the Emperor to be apprised beforehand of his negotiations with party leaders.

The deposed Chancellor bitterly felt the indignity of what he called "being driven away like a dog," and the erstwhile peace-keeper of Europe became in his retirement, by virtue of his utterances to inquisitive pressman, an element of very serious discord both in domestic politics and in the foreign affairs of Germany. Within two months of Bismarck's dismissal, the Emperor William had to direct his new Chancellor, General Caprivi, to address a circular to all the representatives of Germany and Prussia abroad requesting them to discount the damaging effect of the revelations and running criticisms which came from Friedrichsruh. The quarrel between the aged statesman and the young and impetuous Emperor became one of the gravest scandals of European politics, and for a long time it seemed as if they had both hardened their hearts against all reconciliation. The "man of blood and iron," bold and unflinching to the last, resolutely refused to make the first move, and one or two small advances on the part of the Kaiser were disregarded. But in January 1894, the ex-Chancellor accepted from the Emperor a present of a bottle of very fine Hock, and told the Aide-de-Camp by whom it was sent that he would go to Berlin to thank his Sovereign in person on the occasion of His Majesty's approaching birthday. The Court pageant at Berlin which marked the reconciliation, evoked more patriotic enthusiasm than had ever been displayed in the capital city since the triumphal entry of the troops after the war with France twenty-three years before. After that memorable day the Ex-Chancellor became far less communicative to newspaper correspondents, and the Emperor was no longer disquieted by the un-official interposition in public affairs of the aged statesman whose wounded pride had now been healed. Thus during the last four years of his life he ceased to be a power in European politics, but he did not outlive the deep attachment of the German nation to him. The cause of this attachment is clear. Throughout his public career patriotism was the ruling passion of the Prince and his exceptional gifts were exclusively devoted to his country's weal. So long as Germany continues a nation will his successful labours to promote the welfare of the Fatherland be remembered with an esteem and affection which will deepen as the lapse of years effaces the few failures and eccentricities that can now be seen, leaving only on the pages of history the record of his brilliant achievements on the stage of European politics.

MR. ARCHIBALD COLQUHOUN for so many years advocated with equal ardour and ability the grandiose project of connecting India and China by rail that it seems ungracious to cite his own statements to prove the impracticability of that undertaking. At a recent meeting of the East India Association, that enthusiastic explorer and experienced engineer approached the subject from a standpoint differing in some respects from that of the scheme with which he has familiarized the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom and of this country. The Government of India, sceptical as to his plans, have worked on lines of their own equally open to questionable. Formerly Mr. Colquhoun desired to connect Burma with South-Western China by a railway that would in the first place open up Yunnan and in the next connect the two great water ways of the Yangtsze and the Irrawady. In his view it was a matter of cardinal importance not only commercially but politically to connect the most eastern province of India with the navigable waters of the great river that flows from east to west through the centre of China. The province of Szechuan, north of Yunnan, from which it is separated by the river in question for reasons that he deems self evident should become the commercial and political objective of Great Britain. It seems to him that recent events have emphasized the soundness of this view and point to the importance of dealing without delay with the question of land communication between Burma and the Upper Yangtsze, "for it is there must be decided the question of the commercial supremacy of Central China." The opening up of Yunnan thus takes the second place in the scheme; the real objective is Szechuan. But the latter province can only be approached from the south-west through Yunnan. Let us then see what Mr. Colquhoun has to tell us of the physical characteristics of the province across which a railway is to be carried to get to Szechuan and the upper waters of the great river, which for two thousand miles goes thence nearly due east to Shanghai and the sea. "Yunnan and western Kweichau"—which is also bordered on the north by the river,—"constitute a broken plateau with an average of about 5,000 feet, having no communication by water with the plains lying to the north, south and east. This plateau falls abruptly to the valleys of the Yangtsze on the north and of the Irrawaddy, Mekong and Red River on the west and south, with an easier gradient to the basin of the West River and to the plains of Kwangsi and Hunan lying to the south and east."

Thus it will be seen that a vast broken plateau about 5,000 feet high, and absolutely destitute of water communications lie between the navigable waters of the Yangtsze and the Irrawaddy. It is not easy to see what would be gained commercially or politically by building a railway across that table land to connect those head waters. It is not suggested that the broken surface of Yunnan is specially adopted for railway construction. "Reaching for some 600 miles from Indo-China to the Yangtsze, the plateau has no level surface except an occasional lake basin." That description is not exactly reassuring; but it does not err by exaggeration. A German explorer so long ago as 1882 described the configuration of Yunnan as ridged from north-east to south-west by four ranges of mountains radiating like the fingers of a hand from the Tibetan table-land to the south-west, and enclosing between them the five valleys of Yunnan. The mountains effectually separating the valleys laterally one from the other a railway to the valley on the south-west—that nearest Indo-China—according to that scientific observer would have to pass through five mountain ranges by means of tunnels compared to which that of Mont Cenis would be child's play. Access to one valley would not give access to those beyond, each would require tunnels on a similar scale. However we may be content to rest a verdict of *non possumus* on the admission of Mr. Colquhoun that for the six hundred miles between Indo-China and the basin of the great Chinese river there is no level surface except an occasional lake basin. We farther learn that on the west and south-west the rivers and streams of the region flow through deep broad fissures, that are always dangerous and frequently impassible. Important rivers, amongst them the Mekon and the Salween take their rise in Yunnan and flow from north to south, while others flow west and south-east; all affording opportunities for a display of skill in bridge building. The Yangtsze is not navigable along the northern borders of Yunnan; but we are told it could be made so. The Government of India for a long period clung fondly to the idea of tapping south-west China by the Bhamo route, but finding that impracticable for anything but pack-mules, they have now made or are making a railway from Mandalay to Kunlon Ferry on the Salween river, the distance being 250 miles. The Ferry is close to the south-west angle of Yunnan. The intention was, perhaps still is, to prolong the line to Tali-fu, a town of some importance in Western Yunnan. Mr. Colquhoun rightly pronounces the chances of success to be very doubtful, formidable mountain ranges running north and south between great rivers, being somewhat formidable obstacles. We have learned from a quite different source that there is no possibility of tapping trade in that direction, the whole region being bleak and mountainous and producing nothing marketable. We recently pointed this out, and suggested as the only means of getting some return from the railway so far as it is completed, that it should stop some distance short of the Ferry and turn nearly due south into fertile Shan country, which thus opened out would soon become another Assam, the hill slopes being suitable for tea cultivation. But that would be turning our backs on Yunnan; quite the wisest thing to do, but not at all what Mr. Colquhoun would have us do. In his opinion that province, the population of which was reduced from 16,000,000, to 6,000,000 by the Mahommedan rebellion and its merciless suppression, would become prosperous if communications were made and the mineral wealth of the country turned to account.

But communications in such a mass of mountains as Yunnan are difficult to make, and difficult to keep up, and Mr. Colquhoun acknowledges, he has indeed always recognised that no single route can reach or tap the whole trade of the province. He concedes that his whole view of the whole question has been modified by the fact now made evident that the most fertile part of the province is the north which rich in copper and opens on the Yangtse basin. He considers that Yunnan if approached from Burma on the south-west, is to be served also from Tongking on the south-east and from the Upper-Yangtsze on the north. But he stoutly maintains that the railway communication with India across that frightful table-land "would benefit both the Yangtsze basin and the Shanghai trade, as well as Burma and the trade of Rangoon." How the merchants of Rangoon could profit to the value of a rupee by the existence of a railway six hundred miles long across the broken plateau of Yunnan it is difficult to conceive. Nor is it evident how such a railway would put money into the pockets of the traders of Shanghai over two thousand miles away at the mouth of the Yangtsze. Still it would no doubt be a comforting thought that the head waters of that river and those of the Irrawaddi had been put in communication somehow, much as the Cape is one day to be put in telegraphic communication with Cairo. And after all the real head-waters of the two rivers would be just as far apart as ever. Both have their rise in the inaccessible and unexplored plateau of Tibet, more lofty than that of Yunnan, and even less adapted to trade. The original sources of these two mighty rivers surely claim railway communication in those high latitudes. The discussion, which with Mr. Colquhoun's address is to be found in the current *Asiatic Quarterly*, shows that this question of connecting the upper waters of two rivers, which have absolutely nothing in common but that they are each fed by the snows of Tibet, is a very living interest for a great many people. Sir Lepel Griffin, in acknowledging the instruction derived from Mr. Colquhoun's paper owned that he now no longer regards railway communication from Upper Burma into Yunnan as the easy and profitable undertaking he once believed it to be. Nevertheless he denounced the "impertinence, the insolence, of the claim of France to prevent our driving railways from Burma into the heart of China, supposing China to approve of such a step." Sir Lepel declared his conviction that Englishmen would make short work of any Government that yielded to such a pretension on the part of France. If this spirit actuates any considerable number of influential men in England, France has only to insist that such a railway shall never be made to launch her British rivals on an undertaking more costly and more hopeless than Lesseps's Panama Canal. Mr. Connell taking alarm at an intimation that fell from Sir Lepel Griffin that a deputation from the Chambers of Commerce will shortly wait on Lord Salisbury to propose, amongst other things, that a railway should be made from Burma across the mountains of Yunnan, expressed the hope that the deputation would not ask that the Indian Government shall pay for the line with the money of the taxpayers of this country. Mr. Connell very rightly holds that British trade and British policy require such a railway to be built, British capital should bear the cost. Lord Reay, who was in the chair, expressed entire concurrence in the view of the matter taken by Mr. Connell; the proposed railway being a question of Imperial Policy *par excellence*, and if dealt with Imperial funds and not Indian should be employed; sound doctrine, which will have the cordial endorsement of every taxpayer in India, and of every Indian Minister of Finance.

WITHIN a week or two of Sir James Westland's announcement, that the proposed loan of three crores would be reduced to 120 lakhs, it was believed in some business circles that as the balances in the Civil Treasuries are good, even the smaller amount would not be raised and Government would endeavour to tide over the year without any resort to rupee borrowings. But this belief was dissipated by the issue on Friday night of a notification inviting tenders. The time allowed for applications is a little more than three weeks, Tuesday August 23rd being the date of allotment. In the case of the loan issued last year the period fixed was one month. Very few tenders are likely to be sent in before the Tuesday previous to allotment, as that is the last day upon which the minimum can be declared by the Governor-General in Council. In all probability however, no such declaration will be made, and the minimum will be kept secret until the tenders are opened. Although the amount of the loan is only two-fifths of that of last year, and the country is no longer in the grip of famine it is very unlikely that the flotation will be on any better terms for Government than was the case twelve months ago when the loan was placed at an average discount of Re. 1 11-16. The probabilities are all in the other direction. With scrip persistently below 96, we cannot expect to see the new paper taken even at the rate obtained in 1897, the latest tenders for which were sent in when paper was only a fraction under 99. The country has passed through a period of unexampled stringency, and the action of Government in refusing to lend to the Presidency Banks temporarily from surplus balances on the security of its own paper, greatly shook the confidence of men of business in the liquibility of Government scrip. This is one of the principal reasons why the 3½ per cents. remain at so low a figure. Although money is now cheap, it is feared that in the next busy season there will again be lack of capital and hence speculators will not be very eager to lock up money in the new paper, which they might find themselves unable to dispose of at a profit in time to use the proceeds when an active demand for accommodation arose.

IT is expected that a Royal Warrant dealing with the Indian Medical Service on lines similar to those followed in the case of the Army Medical Staff will be shortly issued at Home. This will mean the formation of the existing medical service into a corps the head of which will have the title of Surg.-General equal to Major-General in the Army, while in the grades below him ordinary military titles of Colonel, Major, Captain and Lieutenant will be employed.

1ST ENTRIES, Poona steeplechase, close 1st August.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday from Europe by the steamship Shannon was Lord Fincastle.

No less than 219 rats were killed on the 29th ultimo by the special establishment employed by the Bombay Health Department. Most of the rats were healthy.

SIR JAMSETJI JEJEEBHOY, the fourth Baronet, who was ill with fever, arrived from Karwar with his wife and family yesterday and has taken up his residence at Mazagon Castle, which was specially built by the first Baronet for the residence of his successors in title. The new Baronet has come on leave, on the termination of which he will retire from Government service on pension.

A NUMEROUSLY-signed requisition has been addressed to the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds, requesting them to convene a public meeting of Parsees for the purpose of adopting a special resolution of regret at the death of the third Baronet, to be inserted in the books of the Parsee Punchayet; and another resolution recognising the fourth Baronet as the head of the Parsee community in place of his deceased brother.

THE Government of H. H. the Maharajah Shivajee Rao Gaekwar of Baroda has retained Mr. M. P. Mody Barrister-in-Law of the Ahmedabad Bar and Mr. P. J. Desai, Barrister-at-Law of the Bombay Bar to conduct the prosecution instituted against the Pilvai rioters for waging war and instigating others to wage war against H. H's. Government.

IT has been decided that the relief movement of the detachment 43rd Gurkhas to Gilgit, and the return movement to India of the detachment 37th Gurkhas, are to be carried out by the Kaghan route.

IT has been decided that the owners of hired transport whose animals were lost, killed or captured, during the recent operations on the North-West Frontier, should be granted hire up to the date of the occurrence of the casualty.

THE Secretary of State is likely to issue orders shortly regarding the proposals of the Government of India to undertake the manufacture of cordite in this country. The India Office has received full reports of the experimental manufacture at Kirkee, together with estimates as to the saving that would be effected by the establishment of a factory or factories out here.

SINCE the railway to Kalka was opened in March, 1891, there has been an increase of 184 in the houses (European) in the station ward, and of 49 houses and shops in the bazaar ward. This, however, does not by any means represent the total increase, as there has been considerable expansion of buildings existing prior to March, 1891, and this is especially the case in the bazaar, where new accommodation has been grafted on old at every vantage point, by adding storeys, throwing out rooms, enclosing verandahs, &c., &c. The total number of houses now are: station ward, 544; bazaar ward, 1,401.

A SHORT time ago when the Recorder of Rangoon took a month's leave, writes a contemporary, the Bar Association of Rangoon memorialised the Local Government for the appointment of an Additional Recorder. Sir F. Fryer rightly doubted the necessity for such an appointment, and pointed out that the Judicial Commissioner was empowered to take up urgent work in the Recorder's absence. Since Mr. Agnew returned he has so reduced the work of the Court, notwithstanding a large number of cases have been filed this year than last year, that he now only has to sit four days in the week and on those four frequently finishes the Court work before tiffin. Lord Lansdowne when in Rangoon pointed out that there would be but little for a high Court to do, and it would seem from the present state of the file in the Recorder's Court that he was right in the view he took.

A VERY interesting decision has just been given by the Madras High Court. It will be remembered that a question arose whether the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, is liable to pay profession tax to the Madras Municipality. Mr. Hammick contended that as he is almost constantly on tour in the province, he cannot be held to practise a profession or hold an appointment in the Madras Municipality. The Corporation's reply was that as the head office of the Inspector General of Police in the Madras Municipality is open all the year round, whether the Inspector-General be there or not, liability cannot be avoided by mere non-residence. The High Court gave judgment on Thursday in favour of Mr. Hammick, the ground of the decision being that a man who actually stays in a certain place less than two months in the half-year cannot reasonably be held to practise his profession or hold his appointment in that place.

COLONEL T. PRICKETT, Assistant Adjutant-General, Oudh district, has been granted two months' privilege leave to England. Major E. T. Paul, D. A. A.-G., will act for him during his absence.

FIFTY-SIX head of cattle were burned to death at a fire which occurred on July 9 during a sale at Mr. J. Duncan's cattle auction mart at Aberdeen. Thirty more beasts had to be killed owing to their terrible injuries.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Sir Windham C. Anstruther, £151,906; Mr. Hamar Alfred Bass, £126,262; Major-General Sir G. Bourchier, £4657; Mr. Samuel French, £30,674.

THE Punjab paper says:—We have before referred to the experiments in Egyptian cotton growing at the Lahore Government Gardens, and have pointed out the absence of success such as was hoped for in the cultivation. The returns for the past year are discouraging in the extreme, and demonstrate more clearly than ever the unsuitability of the Egyptian staple to the Lahore climate. In 1895 the results were not discouraging, as in one variety 874 lbs. of Egyptian cotton were realised per acre sown, whilst the average outturn for the four varieties experimented with was 730 lbs. per acre. In 1896 the maximum on them in any variety was 424 3-4 lbs., whilst the mean for the four varieties was 418 lbs. per acre. In 1897 the average had fallen to nearly a quarter of the 1895 outturn, the total of the cotton realised in the four varieties being but 772 lbs., or a mean of 194 lbs. per acre. Although there is nothing at all encouraging in the experiments so far, it is intended to continue them this year when less water will be given to the crops in the expectation that better results will be forthcoming. The climate of Lahore, however, is much too severe for successful Egyptian cotton growing, and when the temperature goes down to freezing point the plants die away.

THE unhealthiness of Ootacamund, and to some extent of Coonoor, says a contemporary, has turned attention to another sanitarium on the Nilgiris, hitherto but little known. Kotagiri is a regular planting centre situated at the north-east end of the Nilgiri plateau, 17 miles from Ootacamund and 12 from Coonoor. It is 6,500 feet above the level of the sea, and is in consequence somewhat less bracing than the more elevated Ootacamund, but more so than Coonoor; and a point in its favour is that it is protected against the south-west monsoon, which strikes Ootacamund during the later months of the season. Kotagiri was founded in 1830. The first road up the Nilgiri hills was constructed by the Madras Pioneers in 1822 from Coimbatore on the plains to Dimhutty, a long since abandoned military sanitarium; it was then extended to the present site of Kotagiri and then carried along to Ootacamund. When the present road up the Coonoor Ghaut was contracted the original road was abandoned, but in 1875 another road was cut from Metapolliam, at the base of the Nilgris, to Kotagiri. The present station comprises several houses, a hotel and a newly started club. The cost of living is considerably cheaper than at either Ootacamund or Coonoor, and there are attractions in the shape of shikaring, big game, such as tiger, panther, etc., being by no means rare.

ONE of the new hot-water lamps is being set up in Leicester-square by arrangement with the parish authorities. It will present some exceptional features. It will be larger than those hitherto set up, and will be fitted with the Welsbach incandescent mantles. This lamp will have a double boiler, in one department of which cocoa and in the other coffee will be kept hot, and one tap down below at a halfpenny a cup. In the pedestal of the lamp standard there will be several slot arrangements by which the promoters hope to distribute, in addition to the hot water at a half-penny a gallon, little gelatine capsules of beef extract. These capsules are daintily packed up in crimped papers, and with them are wrapped up two small tablets of herb flavouring. So that a wayfarer who finds himself in the small hours of the morning with only the key of the street and a stray copper or two, may make his way to the friendly light, slip in his ha'penny, and possess himself at once of the extract of beef, and by another ha'penny he can get the hot water for making beef tea of it. It seems to be getting a very rosy world to live in—all but the getting of the coppers.

MR. ALBERT D. VANDAM writes about Mr. Hooley as an outside journalist who does not known Mr. Hooley, even by sight, and who never either directly or indirectly inspired a financial article, still less wrote one, to express my surprise at a some what puzzling feature in connection with his case? By Mr. Hooley's own admission, he made £1,600,000 net or £2,000,000 gross over the promotion of Dunlop, and £500,000 gross or £400,000 net over Bovril. This would make at least £2,000,000 clear profit. He further alleges that he has been ruined by having had to pay £200,000 to journalists. What, then, has become of the rest? Can that have gone to the lords and ladies and even more exalted personages who, according to his boast, were in his pay, and who, recipients of his largesse, if they did nothing else, introduced him to "smart society"? In any case, would it not have been more sensible of Mr. Hooley to defer his wholesale accusations, as yet entirely unsupported by evidence, until his public examination? The circumstances under which they have reached the public render them, to say the least, suspect. He ought to have waited until called upon to explain before the Official Receiver.

AS President of the Royal Photographic Society the Earl of Crawford invited the members and their friends to a conversazione the other evening at the Grafton Galleries, and thus gave them the opportunity of inspecting the splendid condition of ancient MSS. and ancient tomes in metal and ivory bindings, which, as President also of the Bibliographical Society, he has there arranged for exhibition during the remainder of the month. These rare treasures were described in the "Daily News," and it was a great treat for the guests to be able at leisure to inspect them under such favourable circumstances. The walls of the galleries are still covered with works of Australian Art, many of them strikingly illustrative of the scenery and methods of life in the Antipods. The visitors were received by the noble earl in person, and by ten o'clock the rooms were filled with ladies and gentlemen enjoying the intervals of conversation and music between studies of the well-arranged lines of cases containing the 265

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DEATH OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

LONDON, JULY 30, MIDNIGHT.

Prince Bismarck had a serious relapse this morning and died at eleven o'clock to-night.

JULY 31.

The Emperor William is deeply affected by the death of Prince Bismarck.

His Majesty interrupts his tour in Norway and returns to Germany.

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

SURRENDER OF A SPANISH GARRISON.

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The garrison of Ponce, Puerto Rico, surrendered to the American forces yesterday.

A Washington telegram announces that President McKinley's Cabinet has decided upon the following conditions of peace :—The cession of Puerto Rico, the recognition of the independence of Cuba, the cession of one of the Ladrone Islands, and a coaling station in the Philippines.

There is to be no armistice.

The United States refuses to assume the Cuban and Puerto Rico debts.

The Cabinet unanimously opposed the acquisition of the Philippine Islands as a whole, the future Government whereof will probably be settled by a joint American and Spanish committee, subject to a guarantee of reforms.

THE POSITION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE INSURGENTS DEFIANT.

JULY 30.

Reuter's special correspondent, in despatches dated Manila 25th instant, says the rebels have redoubled their efforts against Manila but have failed to capture the citadel.

Fearful distress prevails in the city and the natives are now reduced to the extremity of eating dogs.

Latest despatches from Manila report the arrival of General Merritt at Cavite on the 25th instant.

Admiral Dewey telegraphs that General Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, has become defiant and it may possibly be necessary to fight the insurgents in the event of which 150,000 troops will be required.

AMERICA'S CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

The American reply to the Spanish note requesting the opening of peace negotiations has been handed to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington.

It is understood the reply embodies the conditions telegraphed yesterday except the cession of coaling stations in the Philippines.

A demand is made for the immediate evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico, the future of the Philippines being left to the decision of a Hispano-American Commission, America in the meanwhile controlling Manila and the vicinity thereof, also Cuba, pending the establishment of a stable Government in that Island.

HEAVY SICK LIST AMONGST AMERICAN TROOPS.

JULY 31.

General Shafter reports a rapid increase of sickness amongst the American troops in Cuba, of whom 4,279 are now on the sick list, including 3,406 cases of yellow fever.

Serious outbreaks of typhoid are also reported in the American camps in Florida.

THE KING OF SPAIN.

JULY 29.

H. M. the King of Spain is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

M. ZOLA.

JULY 31.

M. Zola who left France after the judgment of the Versailles court has now arrived in Norway.

REFORMS IN CHINA.

JULY 29.

The Isung-Li-Yamen has agreed upon revised regulations for inland navigation of Chinese waters.

THE IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Irish Local Government Bill has passed the third reading in the House of Lords.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

JULY 30.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has arrived at Cowes.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

The examining magistrate, notwithstanding the opposition of the Public Prosecutor, has decided that Commandant Paty Du Clam should be prosecuted on the charge of complicity with Major Esterhazy in forging documents in the Dreyfus case.

DISASTER TO A FRENCH EXPEDITION.

Captain Caisse Majon, commanding the French expedition on the Upper Niger, has been murdered, together with his escort, halfway between the Niger and Lake Tchad.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 29,

The Bombay mails of the 16th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

Various rumours regarding an extensive autumn tour for the Viceroy are circulating here, the most circumstantial of them being to the effect that he leaves Simla about the 1st October, Sir James Westland presiding over Council during his absence. There is good authority, however, for saying there is no foundation for any of them ; no arrangements of any kind being practicable until information as to the next Viceroy has arrived.

THE FRONTIER DISTURBANCE.

FIGHTING STILL SUSPENDED.

Fighting in Jandol was still suspended up to the evening of the 27th, though reinforcements had arrived for both sides. The report of a large capture of rifles by the Nawab of Dir was untrue. His men only got a few jezails. The brother of Sayed Ahmed Ikhan of Barwa, who was a much trusted leader of the Nawab's lashkar, has died of his wounds.

MR. FINLAY'S RETURN.

It is now practically settled that Mr. J. F. Finlay will not return to India before next March, having obtained leave which will enable him to remain at home after the close of the Currency Commission.

ORDNANCE APPOINTMENT.

It is understood that Major C. C. Townsend will succeed Colonel Stanbridge as head of the Gun Carriage Factory at Fatehgarh, Captain Bell succeeding. Major Townsend in Madras.

DETENTION OF TRAINS.

ACCIDENT TO FIREMAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 31.

Yesterday morning the Southern Mahratta Mail train came nearly two hours late owing to brakevan and waggon parting company on the road. The G. I. P. R. morning train was detained for one hour in order that passengers and overland mail might not miss connection. A bad accident occurred to a fireman at Uruli, it appears that he was taking line clear and on opposite side a door of one of the waggons was open which struck him, knocked him down unconscious, he was brought to Poona still unconscious. Several breeches on Nizam's State Railway between Warangal and Durnakal have been repaired and passengers are now booked through.

MRS. LESTER REMOVED TO SASSOON HOSPITAL.

Mrs. Lester, who was charged with shooting her husband and sentenced at Bombay to ten years' imprisonment, is now in the Sassoon Hospital whither she has been removed from Yerrowda.

CRICKET MATCH AT POONA.

POONA, JULY 30.

POONA vs. AHMEDNAGAR.

This annual match was concluded this afternoon on the Poona Gymkhana ground. The two not out of yesterday, Captain Greig and Mr. Krickenbeck, went in, the latter did not stand long, being caught out by the first ball from Rogers. Poona closed their innings by 169 runs for 7 wickets down. The Ahmednagar had remained to win the match by 205 runs. They had very bad luck. The first three good players were out in ducks. Private Watson and Captain Walton played the game well, having completed the innings by 57 runs. The Poona Gymkhana thus won the match by 109 runs. The following are the full scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Bond, c Newman, b Oates	6	b Barter	32	
Mr Deas, c Moore, b Oates	5	c and b Rogers	2	
Capt Greig, c Newman, b Oates	14	c Kinsman, b Walton	57	
Mr Poocok, c Fernyhough, b Walton	23	b Rogers	28	
Surgn Major Martin, b Oates	6	l b w, b Oates	2	
Mr Young, l b w, b Barter	5	c Walton, b Oates	2	
Mr Sweney, b Barter	8	not out	30	
Mr Krickenbeck, not out	1	c Rogers, b Walton	11	
Mr Shearme, c Fernyhough, b Barter	0	Did not bat		
Surgn Major Heffernan, run out	4			
Mr Melville, run out	1			
Extras	3		Extras	5
Total	75		Total	169

Runs for each wicket :—1 for 7, 2 for 26, 3 for 27, 4 for 47, 5 for 56, 6 for 67, 7 for 70, 8 for 70, 9 for 74, 10 for 75.

Runs for each wicket : —1 for 45, 2 for 86, 3 for 93, 4 for 120, 5 for 123, 6 for 123, 7 for 169.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W	B	R	M	W
Pte Oates	75	28	3	4	80	47	3	2
Capt Walton	49	14	2	1	90	49	3	2
Capt Rogers	25	14	1	0	74	43	2	2
Major Barter	45	16	2	3	85	25	3	1

AHMEDNAGAR.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Fernyhough, c Heffernan, b Greig	0	b Greig	10	
Mr Cooke, b Greig	18	b Greig	0	
Pte Watson, c Shearme, b Bond	5	b Shearme	17	
Major Barter, b Bond	6	c and b Bond	0	
Capt Rogers, c Heffernan, b Greig	1	st Young, b Bond	6	
Corpl Moore, c Martin, b Greig	3	c Greig, b Deas	9	
Capt Walton, c and b Bond	1	b Shearme	12	
Mr Kinsman, b Greig	0	c and b Greig	2	
Lce Corpl March, b Greig	0	st Young, b Greig	2	
Pte Newman, not out	3	not out	0	
Pte Oates, run out	1	c Shearme, b Deas	0	
Extras	0	Extras	1	
Total	39	Total	57	

Runs for each wicket :—1 for 0, 2 for 5, 3 for 17, 4 for 22, 5 for 30, 6 for 34, 7 for 37, 8 for 35, 9 for 36, 10 for 39.

Runs for each wicket : —1 for 0, 2 for 0, 3 for 0, 4 for 6, 5 for 13, 6 for 40, 7 for 43, 8 for 57, 9 for 57, 10 for 57.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W	B	R	M	W
Mr Bond	48	15	4	3	70	27	5	4
Capt Greig	45	24	2	6	80	12	11	4
Mr Shearme	..	..	..	..	30	11	1	2
Mr Deas	..	..	..	..	19	6	0	2

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE vs. DECCAN COLLEGE.

Professor Muller of the Elphinstone College brought a team here to play with the Deccan College to-day, and on Monday next they will play with Lord Sandhurst's eleven. The above match was played on the College ground. The home team won the toss, went in, but they were soon out by making 42 runs. The Elphinstonians went in, made a very good stand, made 184 runs in their first innings, so the time left the Deccan College went for their second venture, scored 63. Thus the Elphinstonians won by one innings and 79 runs. The following are the scores :—

DECCAN COLLEGE.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
C J Deshmookh, b R Mody	0	c and b Kanga	9	
R L Karandikar, b R Mody	0	run out	6	
B V Deshmukh, not out	18	c and b Mody	13	
R G Terigundi, b R Mody	0	c Karaka, b Vakil	14	
P M Natu, b Parukh	7	b Mody	0	
L R Bhajikar, run out	1	run out	2	
J R Dharmadikar, c Mullah, b Parukh	4	not out	8	
N D Kavi, c Vakil, b Parukh	3	c Mody, b Kanga	2	
V N Mutalik, c Karaka, b Mody	2	c and b Kanga	2	
R K Nulkar, b Parukh	3	b Kanga	0	
K V Uplah, run out	1	b Kanga	0	
Extras	3	Extras	7	
Total	42	Total	63	

Runs for each wicket :—1 for 0, 2 for 1, 3 for 1, 4 for 14, 5 for 15, 6 for 21, 7 for 24, 8 for 27, 9 for 32, 10 for 42.

Runs for each wicket : —1 for 26, 2 for 26, 3 for 31, 4 for 33, 5 for 37, 6 for 57, 7 for 54, 8 for 58, 9 for 88, 10 for 63

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W	B	R	M	W
Mody	84	19	5	4	50	21	0	2
Parukh	80	20	5	4	15	10	0	0
Kanga	..	..	..	..	55	13	1	5
Vakil	..	..	..	..	20	11	1	1

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

	1st Innings.	
R D Kanga, c Nulkar, b C G Deshmukh	2	
G Karaka, b B V Deshmukh	28	
P H Vakil, c Bhajikar, b C G Deshmukh	21	
S H Davur, run out	9	
M R Parakh, c Dhar, b B V Deshmukh	10	
S N Mullah, b B V Deshmukh	9	
S A Shirjookar, b Karandikar	9	
R Mody, c Deshmukh, b Natu	9	
J Mody, not out	58	
J D Kanga, b Karandikar	3	
Photographer, not out	16	
Extras	10	
Total	184	

Runs for each wicket :—1 for 4, 2 for 51, 3 for 59, 4 for 73, 5 for 74, 6 for 90, 7 for 103, 8 for 113, 9 for 114, and 10 for 184

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R	R	M	W
C Deshmukh	100	43	6	6
Bhajikar	50	30	2	0
Karandika	50	21	2	2
Mutalik	20	17	0	0
B V Deshmukh	70	42	1	3
Natu	30	21	1	1

Y. M. C. A. vs. POONA VOLUNTEERS.

POONA, JULY 31.

The Bombay Y. M. C. A. played a cricked match yesterday with the Poona Volunteers on their parade ground, which resulted in a walk over for visitors. The ground was in fair condition ; the home team winning toss elected to bat ; Hall and Cody came to face trundling of Lynn and James, but the latter proved little too strong and no less than three wickets fell in succession for ducks, others showed poor show, completed first inning by 28 runs ; Lynn took 9 wickets Y. M. C. went in made 64, Lynn 27, Smith 10, Stevens 7. The Volunteers were then again given a chance but fared even worse than on first occasion as entire side was disposed of for 25 ; the Y. M. C. thus won match by one inning and eleven runs

FOOTBALL.

POONA vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Rugby football match between Poona and Bombay Gymkhanas was played yesterday afternoon on the Royal Irish Rifles ground at Ghorpuri. The attendance was very great, weather was threatening but rain held off. The Bombay team composed of chiefly Navy play commenced just after 5-20 ; Bombay defending South and Poona North, Iremonger set ball in motion in Moores direction who immediately rushed it back, couple of scrimmages followed in region of neutral zone, as players warmed to their work Bombay became aggressors, the ball was quickly carried into Poona where Headlam was called upon to relieve pressure, it was gradually worked back falling among three quarters, Tosh secured possession and made run passing to Vines who was collared by Moir before he could reach goal ; nothing daunted Bombay returned to attack Poona, was hustled closely for some time their backs nevertheless tackled manfully and assaults beaten back several of the opposing side being grassed ; Ainsworth gallantly attempted the rescue but was pulled ; Williamson right half shortly after gaining possession made his mark; Vines kicked off ball rising beautifully passed between sticks giving benefit of drop goal (4 points). Poona then tried to retrieve matters and a vigorous onslaught on Bombay goal followed necessitating active intervention of Skene ; Bradford was especially pressing assisted by Way, Ainsworth and Dunlop between whom some excellent passing took place half time sounded. Scores—Bombay one drop goal to Poona one try. Hudleston restarted play by passing to Moore who was soon robbed, however, by judicious dribbling Bombay worked inwards, and Fischer securing possession dashed along ; Touch when finding himself pressed passed on to Vines the latter missed catch, and Bather was immediately whipped off by Moore; the game was this time fast and furious and scrimmages hot as could be desired. Poona three quarters back essayed several times to break but Bombay halves and three quarters were to good, ball was now in centre, when whistle sounded. The following are the players. Poona Gymkhana. Back—Headlam. three-quarters, Moir, Moore, Sargent Ainsworth, half back Light and Bradford Forwards, Iremonger, Dunlop, Way, Wright, Armstrong Sale, Kinsman and Gibson :—

Bombay Gymkhana,—back Skine—three quarters, Fischer, Tosh, Vines, Edie,—half backs Williamson and Hart,—forwards Moore, Dodgson, Huddleston Wood, Turner, Farewell, Richardson, Brackenbury, referee Mr. Burke. Lineman Corporals McCann and Green.

THE RUGBY DINNER.

Lord Sandhurst gave a Rugby dinner last night at Ganeshkhind in honour of his old school, covers were laid for 36 guests amongs whom were many rugbians.

INSTALLATION AT DHAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHAR, JULY 29.

The installation of his Highness the Maharaja Udajirao Babasaheb Powar, the adopted son of the late lamented Sir Anandrao Powar, Maharaja of Dhar, took place to-day, at 4 p.m., in a public Durbar, in which the Political Agent, Major Stewart, after conveying the messages of condolence from his Excellency the Viceroy and the Agent to the Governor-General, announced the recognition by Government of his Highness Udajirao Maharaja as heir and successor to the Gadi. While doing this he spoke very highly of the many virtues and good qualities of the late Maharaja, whose loss, the Political Agent observed, was as keenly felt by the Government as by his own people. His Highness Udajirao Maharaja made a suitable reply, expressing loyal sentiment for her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India, and his deep gratitude to his Excellency the Viceroy and Agent to the Governor-General. He also heartily thanked the Political Agent for what he had been doing in the interest of the State.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. PARSEE GYMKHANA.

THE Gymkhana got badly beaten in this match on Saturday, much to the surprise of the spectators, who quite expected to see them at least make a respectable draw of it after dismissing the Parsees for the comparatively small total of 103. The failure of the Englishmen when their turn came to bat was extraordinary. The wicket of course was not the easiest in the world, but all the Parsee bowlers were pitching well up, and from a spectators point of view could easily have been smothered forward. Stevens was the only man who attempted the stroke and he played most excellent cricket for his 21 runs. The Parsees batted first, but their innings was not very exciting, only three men reaching double figures. Billimoria and Mody played good cricket for their runs and Dubash put together a useful 14, but the remainder of the eleven failed to add greatly to the score, and the innings closed for 103. The Gymkhana went down like ninepins, Stephens and Clarke being the only men to reach double figures, and the innings closed for the miserable total of 53 about a quarter of an hour before time. The following are the scores :—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

D D Kanga, b Carnegy	3
K K Kharas, b Carnegy	7
D F Dubash, c Steven, b Carnegy	14
D E Mody, c Holland, b Baker	35
N Saklatwalla, b Clarke	6
B Billimoria, b Baker	26
R K Mody, b Baker	0
S B Spencer, b Clarke	3
M Dustoor, c Strong, b Baker	0
S H Batliwalla, not out	0
P H Davur, c Reid, b Clarke	0
Extras	9
Total	103

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Clarke	16	6	29	3
Carnegy	16	6	25	3
Scott	3	0	11	0
Strong	4	0	17	0
Baker	7	1	12	4

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Capt Carnegy, l-b-w Davur	0
Capt Holland, b Davur	5
Lieut Rock, b Davur	0
L B Stevens, b Davur	21
W H Scott, b Billimoria	1
W S Strong, b Davur	2
J C Brooks, b Batliwalla	3
M Reid, b Davur	0
F Clarke, b Davur	14
A Muirhead, b Kharas	6
F D Baker, not out	0
Extras	1
Total	53

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Davur	18	4	29	7
Kharas	7	4	5	1
Billimoria	8	2	11	1
Batliwalla	2	1	7	..

THE BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL vs. THE ST. PETER'S BOYS HIGH SCHOOL.

THE third match of the first round of the B. H. S. A. Association was played on the Esplanade in the presence of a large number of spectators on Friday at 11 o'clock between the above-named two schools, and ended in an easy victory for the New High School by an innings and 137 runs. The St. Peter's School Captain having won the toss, elected to field, and sent his opponents to bat. The New High School team scored 178 runs in the first innings. Fakirji Doctor, the Captain of the N. H. School team scored 83 runs in a fine neat style. He played a faultless game and scored with ease and rapidity. K. Spencer, S. Murzban and F. Masani also played correctly and scored 28, 19 and 14 runs respectively. The fielding of the St. Peter's boys was steady throughout the day, and not a single chance was missed. Sharpe and Thorpe fielded remarkably well from their side. The St. Peter's boys could not stand against the effective bowling of Spencer and Chinoy, and were all out for 26 runs, in the first innings, Sharpe being the chief contributor scoring 15 runs in a very neat style. They had to follow on and in the second innings scored 15 runs, Thorpe and Martin scoring 4 each. The fielding of the New High School boys was superb. At the close of the game a photo of both the school elevens was taken. Messrs. Tapia and Dadachanji acted as umpires. The following are the scores :

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

Y Pitale, l-b-w, b Sharpe	2
N Chinoy, c Carrington, b Sharpe	0
F Bulsara, c Sharpe, b Martin	11
F Doctor, b Carrington	84
K Spencer, b Carrington	28
P Chinoy, b Hemmingway	1
H Suteria, c Evans	5
F Masani, c and b Thorpe	14
J Doctor, c Martin, b Sharpe	10
S Marzban, b Martin	19
S Pohchkhana, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	178

THE ST. PETER'S SCHOOL.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Hemingway, c Suteria, b Chinoy	0	c Doctor, b Chinoy	2	
Carrington, b Spencer	1	b Chinoy	0	
Haskin, b Spencer	0	b Chinoy	1	
Sharpe, c Pohchkhana, b Chinoy	15	b Spencer	0	
Martin, b Chinoy	0	c Chinoy b Spencer	4	
Wells, b Chinoy	1	run out	0	
Thorpe, not out	3	not out	4	
Chavre, b Spencer	0	b Chinoy	2	
La Fronais, b Chinoy	3	b Spencer	0	
Hussey, b Chinoy	0	b Spencer	0	
Evans, c Patel, b Spencer	1	c Chinoy, b Spencer	1	
Extras	1	Extras	1	
Total	26	Total	15	

GENERAL MAITLAND, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, will probably proceed Home on ninety days' privilege leave by the mail of September 10th. Arrangements for carrying on the duties of Secretary will be made in the department. Lieutenant-Colonel De Brath, Deputy Secretary, may also take privilege leave during the ensuing cold weather.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE following Memorial, which was influentially signed by Manufacturers, Merchants, Shippers, &c., of Glasgow and the West of Scotland, was forwarded to the Secretary of State for India :—

May it please your Lordship,—We, the undersigned Merchants, Shipowers, Manufacturers, Dyers and Printers, carrying on business in Glasgow and the West of Scotland for the Indian Empire and the East generally, beg, in view of the Committee of Enquiry relative to Indian Currency recently appointed by your Lordship, respectfully to submit :—First.—That the question of the Currency of India is of vital importance to that great dependency, alike to the well-being of its millions of inhabitants and the solvency of its Government. Second.—That the money question in India is inter-related with the standard of value and currency of Great Britain and the civilized world. Third.—That the question is so vast, as well as so intricate in its many ramifications, that it calls for the service of the best-informed specialists and practical men of this Empire acting with freedom, with power to summon full evidence, and having due time give for consideration, to report upon what action should be taken by the Governments, alike of this country and of India. Fourth.—That ample time should be given for the public to consider any proposals put foward before they are passed into law. In our opinion, the Committee of Enquiry appointed by your Lordship does not meet the position we have submitted, in the respects that—(A) The gentlemen already named on the Committee—with one or two exceptions—are not known to the public as well qualified for the duties entrusted to them. (B) The Committee consist of six Officials (or ex-officials) of Government. The Secretary appointed is also a Treasury Official, and there are only five other Members. This surely gives undue preponderance to official representation in an enquiry into Governmental proposals. (C) There is an absence of the names of Statesmen, Merchants, and Bankers, who are publicly recognised as "facile principes" in Monetary Science. In the circumstances indicated the Committee named must fail to command public confidence. For the reasons indicated above, we are of opinion that the monetary question is obviously one for the Imperial Government of Great Britian to take up and deal with. It is manifestly too important and far-reaching to be dealt with by a department of the Empire, or by a departmental enquiry. We therefore pray your Lordship to reconsider this whole matter, with the view to such a Committee or Commission being appointed as will command public confidence, better represent the vast and varied interests concerned, and have unlimited power of enquiry and report.—We have, &c.

His lordship's reply was as under :—

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, forwarding a Memorial from certain Merchants, Shipowners, manufacturers, and others, respecting the composition of the Committee recently appointed to enquire into the Indian Currency question, and the scope of the 'enquiry entrusted to that Committee. With reference thereto, I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Memorialists, that no change can now be made in the constitution of the Committee ; but that they are not debarred by the terms of the reference made to them from considering any questions which they may deem relevant to the enquiry on which they are engaged. In this connection, I am to invite your attention to the letter from Lord George Hamilton, of the 16th ultimo, in reply to a memorial from Bankers and Merchants of the City of London, and to the answers given by his lordship in the House of Commons to various questions on the same subject.—I am, &c..

A. GODLEY.

PASSENGERS TO EUROPE.

AMONGST the passengers, who proceeded to Europe on Saturday last by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Arabia, were the Hon. Mr. John Nugent, C.S.I., member of the Governor's Council ; Major General A. R. Badcock, C.B., C.S.I., Quarter-Master-General in India ; Sir Trevor Chichele Plowdon, the Resident, Hydrabad (Deccan); Colonel H. D. Hutchinson, Director of Military Education in India ; Brigadier General W. F. de H. Curtis, R.A., Colonel ou the Staff, Punjab ; Major General G. C. Hogg. C.B., Officiating in Command of the Poona District ; Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Queripel, Inspector General of Civil Veterinary Department ; Mr. J. P. Orr,-I.C.S., Acting Collector of Customs ; Surgeon-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Principal Medical Officer, Nagpore District ; Major Kemball, of the Army Head-Quarters ; Colonel Egerton, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab ; Colonel Gordon, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri; Mr. Godfrey, P.W. D. Accounts, Bengal ; Mr. Barton-Groves, Deputy Post Master General, Rajputana ; Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Little, Mr. Arundell, Consulting Engineer for Railways, Nagpore ; Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. Glover, C. B., Inspecting Veterinary Officer ; Mr. L. Robertson, Assistant Collector, Belgaum; Mr. J. H. Apjohn, Vice Chairman and the Port Commissioner, Calcutta, and others.

The Hon. Mr. John Nugent arrived at the Ballard Pier at about half past 11 o'clock where a large number of European and Native gentlemen assembled to see him off. Amongst those present were Mr. P. C. H. Snow, Municipal Commissioner ; Mr. A. Cumine, Plague Commissioner ; Dr. T. S. Weir, Health Officer, Bombay Municipality ; Mr. Playford Reynolds ; Mr. J. Steuart, District Plague Officer, Captain French ; Messrs. Ghelabboy Haridas, Rahimtulla Khairaz, J. MacDanald, Cawasji Dadabhoy Dubash, Framraz Rustomji Joshee; Abdul Hoosein Adumji Peerbhoy, Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhoy, Registrar; Dastur Bahomonji Jamaspji, C. I. E., and others. Mr. Nugent was decorated with many floral wreaths and presented with bouquets. After bidding good bye to all, he stepped into a Government launch, and proceeded on board the mail steamer.

About noon Major General Badcock arrived at the Bunder, where he was met by Brogadier General A. G. Creagh, C. B., Commanding the Bombay District, and Major E. C. Bethune, Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay District.

MILITARY NEWS.

UNDER instructions from Bombay Command Head Quarters, 2nd Lieutenant H. J. Greig, 28th Company, Southern Division, R. A., proceeds forthwith to Rangoon to join No. 3 Company, Eastern Division, R. A., for duty.

The following appointments are made :—

Colonel Hailes, Assistant Adjutant-General, Allahabad District, to officiate as Colonel-on-the-Staff, Mooltan, vice Colonel Micklejohn on leave.

Captain Taylor, Cheshire Regiment, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, Ranikhet.

7th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain Cawood, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Captain Alexander, seconded for employment in the Army Remount Department. Captain Tod to be Squadron Commander *pro tem* and to remain seconded whilst employed on the staff. Lieutenant H. McConnaghey, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander *pro tem*, vice Tod.

21st Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant St. John, Officiating Wing Officer, 40th Pathans, is transferred in the same capacity.

25th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant G. Campbell to be Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant Minchin vacated and to remain seconded whilst employed with the Hongkong regiment. Lieutenant F. Martin, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer, vice Campbell.

1-4th Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant Nicolay, Officiating Wing Officer, 17th Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

1-5th Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant Holdich, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

2nd Bombay Grenadiers.—Lieutenant Davis, East Yorkshire Regiment, candidate for the Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, 17th Bombay Infantry. Lieutenant Sherlock, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant Cates, seconded on appointment to the Commissariat Department.

Lieutenant Wetherall, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has passed the tests for retention in the Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned have passed the examination noted against their names :—Lower Standard in Persian, Lieutenant L. S. Bayley, R.A. ; Lower Standard in Pushtu, Lieutenant Adam, Scots Guards.

A FEATURE of this year's Henley Regatta will be the small number of foreign competitors. The list of foreign entries included a German four for the Stewards' Cup, a German pair for the Goblets, and two German and two American scullers for the Diamond Sculls. This list is likely to be reduced to a couple of scullers. The Mayence Rowing Club four have been defeated at the Frankfort and Berlin regattas since they sent in their entry, and have consequently deemed it wise to withdraw. The Hellas R.C. (Berlin) pair have withdrawn under similar circumstances. Of the scullers the entry of Mr. E. H. Ten Eyck, the United States champion, who won the Diamond Sculls last year, was refused by the Henley Committee, and the German Rowing Union has declined to grant the necessary permit to Mr. F. Miller, of the Donan R.C., Ulm, to compete as an amateur. The only foreign competitors will be the two scullers—Dr. W. S. McDowall, of the Delaware Boat Club, Chicago, and Dr. Schultze-Denhard, of the Berlin R.C.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

IS IT PEACE ?

LONDON, JULY 15.

THE announcement of the surrender of Santiago, coming as it does after the distressing accounts of the awful condition of the local population from want of sufficient nourishment, and the scarcely less alarming reports as to the appearance of the dread Yellow Fever in the United States' Camp, has been received here with great pleasure. The satisfaction everywhere expressed at the turn events have taken within the past few days is based partly on humanitarian grounds and partly on the desire that Spain having so fully vindicated her honour should retire from an unequal contest at a time when she can make better terms than will be possible if she with characteristic procrastination defers this inevitable step to a later period. We do not know yet what she will decide upon. It is satisfactory to learn that after being overridden for a few days the movement in favour of peace is again predominant ; and although the surrender of Santiago has not according to latest advices from the Spanish capital been made known in Madrid, the unexpectedly calm manner in which the destruction of admiral Cervera's fleet was received, gives some hope that Senor Sagasta who still remains in office, notwithstanding his willingness to retire will be allowed to take further steps to procure a settlement. In the meantime we hear that no war preparations will be delayed until Spain formally sues for peace and that Commodore Watson's Squadron will start for Spain next week.

FRICTION AT WESTMINSTER.

The Irish Local Government Bill has not made such rapid progress in Committee this week as was anticipated, and moreover the discussions have developed a certain amount of soreness between the unofficial Radicals and their Irish friends. The principal in fact the only point of serious difference is, as to the agricultural grant which one Liberal member not usually remarkable for using strong language describes as blackmail for the landlords, given to them as a bribe for accepting a measure they secretly dislike and even detest. The question was raised by that *enfant terrible* of the Young Welsh party, Mr. Lloyd George, who moved to omit the clause relating to the payment of the grant amounting to £750,000 a year to the Local Taxation (Ireland) account, in other words to what he called "not the most deserving class in Ireland." Mr. Gerald Balfour who does not seem to be gifted with so much patience as his brother, was very angry that this matter should be revived and made the perhaps rather cynical admission not for the first time that if this clause were to go, the rest of the Bill would follow, implying that it was only on these terms that the Irish supporters of the Government would agree to the measure passing. This instead of allaying increased the opposition whereupon Mr. Thomas Lough the very patriotic Irishman who sits for West Islington said, he felt ashamed of the conduct of his friends in opposing this clause, as in previous years when it was urged that the agricultural grant should be extended to Ireland not a single Liberal member voted against the proposal. Mr. Dillon also deprecated though in milder terms the attitude of the Opposition free-lances. He admitted that what they complained of was a "scandalous arrangement," but he was willing to pay this price rather than run the risk of losing the Bill. Another Liberal, Mr. Maddison, was closured shortly before midnight and the Lloyd George amendment was then rejected by a majority of 155. Thirty-three members voted with Mr. Lloyd George including three minor members of the late Government Mr. Seale-Hayne, Mr. T. Shaw, and Mr. Woodall. In glancing through the division list the only Liberal names, I see in the majority are those of Mr. Sergeant Hemphill and Mr. Lough. At Wednesday's sitting the subject was again brought up by the Liberals in a different form, and the proceedings at time became more heated than we have been accustomed to of late. There was a fierce passage of arms between Mr. Gerald Balfour, who as I have said above is not as patient as he might be, and Mr. Henry Broadhurst, who perhaps has a provocative manner. The Chief Secretary told Mr. Broadhurst that he was in total ignorance of the Bill and really knew nothing whatever about the subject. Mr. Broadhurst retorted by accusing the Chief Secretary of losing his temper, of want of courtesy, and of being "constitutionally unfitted" to have charge of such a measure. Mr. Lloyd George earlier in the day appealed to members representing Irish towns whether it was fair, that they should be excluded from any share in this £750,000 which was to be given in perpetuity to the landlords and some large occupiers in Ireland. An Irish member here exclaimed. "We will take care of ourselves." Stung by this cruel exclamation Mr. Lloyd George replied "Yes, and it is quite time British members took care of themselves." Mr. Healy's attitude to the Liberals in this matter is not as conciliatory as that of Mr. Dillon, and some think it unnecessarily aggressive. All this is of course highly gratifying to the Unionist Press which refers to the differences mentioned above as another proof of the wish of the Liberal party to shunt Home Rule.

A LIBERAL CONVERSION TO UNIONISM.

Mr. Doughty's letter which is in all the papers this morning has come just in the nick of time to give emphasis to the Unionist cry, "See how these Separatists love one another." Mr. Doughty as most of your readers will probably now learn for the first time is member for Great Grimsby. Great Grimsby we have all heard of but Mr. Doughty is not quite so well known as the town he represents. He is it seems however, a man of local importance,—a coal merchant or something of that sort, an alderman and an ex-mayor. He was returned at the general election in opposition to a prominent Liberal Unionist, Mr. Heneage, who has since blossomed into a peer of the realm. In the division on the Financial Relations question last week, Mr. Doughty like Mr. Provand and a few more Liberals voted with the Government. Strong complaints having reached him, he has written a long letter in which he practically announces that he is now a Liberal Unionist. His study of the question has shown him that Ireland instead of having a financial grievance is most generously treated by the British Exchequer, and that no English party can expect to satisf

gotton the stir they created. She continued down to the last to satirise the so called emancipation of her sex, but though she was never tired of denouncing "advanced" and fast women she had no sympathy for the Ormiston Chants. The famous Clitheroe judgment of eight years ago which denied the right of a man to do what he liked with his own wife and to detain her in his castle against her will grievously distressed her. "Now reluctant wives" she wrote in one of the reviews "may not only dance in, but may dance off their slack chains to a merrytune. They can snap their fingers in the face of that effete and humiliated old law which once regulated the conditions of married life. That law which suppressed the individual in favour of the institution, and did not attempt the impossible feat of including exceptions in the rule and providing for individual fancies as well as for general conformity, that law is dead and done with; and in its place the merriest little grig that ever capered over a morass—the very Puck of pleasure and disorder—heads the reel to the tune of "Go as you please." The wife may now pledge her husband's credit and not contribute to his comfort. She may withdraw herself from his home and not give him the power of a substitute. The law has nothing to say against it. She may break her vows and play at nine pins with her duties, and so long as she keeps clear of the seventh commandment—that one solitary sentinel left to guard the temple of marriage and the sanctities of the home—she may make mincemeat of all the rest. A woman gets bored with her husband and her home—it is a way some women have. She gets tired of house-keeping—of ordering the day's dinner, of looking after the moths in the blankets, the week's tale of towels, of sewing on tapes and buttons. She, therefore, betakes herself to some happy hunting-ground where domestic duties exist no more than lions in Lapland. "The bereaved" cannot get her back again. His mutton chops and beef steaks may be done to a cinder or sent up like a Tartar's steak, cooked between the horse and the saddle. Cook, like Libellula, may highly range at her will over the stewpan and the gridiron; and Mary, the housemaid, may neglect her brooms and brushes while she leans out of the window and flirts with the passers-by. There is no one to control, to check, to prevent; and the man who is neither bachelor nor husband drifts over the domestic sea a veritable rudderless and waterlogged derelict. The core of his marriage is destroyed, leaving the husk entire, like a tree eaten by white ants. But with the seventh commandment duly honoured he has no redress and she has all freedom." Her own married life as the *Daily News* mildly puts it was not a conspicuous success. In mature life she was then close upon forty—she married William James Linton, equally distinguished as a wood engraver, journalist and author; but after a time they agreed to live apart. They gave up their home at Brantwood now the residence of Mr. Ruskin. She settled down in rooms at Queen Anne's Mansions and he crossed the Atlantic to spend the rest of his days on American soil. Her death comes as a surprise. It was not generally known that she was seriously ill, and some people two a three days ago were speculating in my hearing as to what journal or periodical would be favoured with what they considered to be the inevitable article on the Uzielli Case.

Mr. Thomas Owen, Liberal representative for the Launceston division of Cornwall, who was accidentally drowned in Wales on Sunday, was essentially a quiet member; but under an exceptionally retiring manner he concealed great activity. In business he was very prosperous. Evans and Owen of which he was formerly a partner are the Marshal and Snelgrove of Bath. He subsequently became chairman of a large paper manufacturing at Cardiff and was part proprietor of the Liberal Daily journal at Plymouth. His body was found partially submerged in a stream at the bottom of a gully near his house in the neighbourhood of Machynlleth. It is not known exactly how the accident occurred. Some think that he slipped from the hill side but his widow (a niece of Mr. Isaac Hoyle, late M.P., for the Heywood division of Lancashire) thinks he must have fallen in crossing the stream. He was in his fifty-ninth year.

I have also to announce the deaths of Sir Arthur Chichester, eight baronet, whose successor is Captain Chichester, R.N., in command of the cruiser Immortalite; Mr. George Douglas Burgess, C.S.I., Judicial Commissioner Upper Burma, who died at sea on the 3rd instant while on the way home; the Rev. John Scobell, formerly a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal side; Mr. Charles Francis Montresor a veteran ex-civilian who retired 29 years ago; Mr. Aaron Raphael Belilios, formerly of Calcutta; Mr. Henry Rose, late partner in Baxter, Rose and Norton the firm of solicitors so well known in connexion with the Tichborne Case; Mr. Irvine Stephen Bullock, a prominent cotton broker in Liverpool who on the Confederate side took prominent part in the American secession war; Mr. Joseph Hicks Buckingham, a prosperous business man and philanthropist; Mr. John Fox Turner a leading citizen of Manchester, and Max Von Weinzierl, the composer.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(BEFORE A FULL BENCH.)

BHAWRAO BIN MAHIMAJIRAO MHADIK AND OTHERS VS. RAKHMIN KOM RAGHOJIRAO AND OTHERS.

THESE were two second appeals from a decision of Mr. M. P. Khareghat, acting district Judge of Ratnagiri, in appeal No. 385 of 1891. Mr. Maneksbah appeared for Bhawrao and others, original defendants and appellants in the first appeal, and Mr. V. G. Bhandarker (for the Hon. Mr. Khare) for Rakhmin and others, respondents in the first appeal. Mr. M. R. Bodas appeared for the appellants; and Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar (for the Mr. Khare) for the respondents in the second appeal.

This action was instituted by the plaintiffs to recover possession of the lands described in the plaint, or in the alternative to recover by partition their one-fifth share in the four annas share of the village Bhelsai, to recover mesne profits from date of suit to recovery of possession, alleging that plaintiffs 1 and 2 and defendants 1 to 16, 62 to 75 and 77 to 82 were owners of a four annas share of the khoti of Bhelsai which had been partitioned from the rest of the village many years ago, and had since then been under separate management; that the sub-sharers in the four annas takshim were in possession of their respective shares, that the sub-share of plaintiffs Nos. 1 and 2 was one-fifth of the khoti and dhara of the 4 annas takshim, that that sub-share had been mortgaged by the ancestors of plaintiffs Nos. 1 and 2 to the ancestors of defendants 1 to 16 with possession. Many of the other co-sharers of the 4 anna takshim had sold, mortgaged or otherwise alienated their shares, some more than 12 years prior to suit and others at a later period and the alienees were made party defendants to the suit. The Second Class Subordinate Judge at Chiplun decreed that the 1-120th share of the plaintiffs should be partitioned and given in their possession; that the lands in possession of defendants 17to 23 and 76 (alienees) should not be included in the share to be partitioned and given in the possession of the plaintiffs; and that the lands in possession of the plaintiffs Nos. 1 and 2 should be included in their share in the first instance and then if necessary other lands from the Khoti of the four anna takshim should be given to them for making up the share. On appeal the District Judge modified the decree of the Court of first instance. These appeals were then preferred to the High Court.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Candy, in referring the case to a full Bench, said: The point being one of general application and of great importance, we refer the following question for decision by a Full Bench:—Whether on the facts stated by the District Judge the claim for partition of the lands, which have been in the possession of vendees and mortgagees and holders under alleged purchases, for more than 12 years, is barred by limitation.

The reference was considered before a full Bench, composed of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Candy, and Mr. Justice Fulton, who delivered their judgment as follows: We think that the question referred for our decision should be answered in the affirmative. The first point to consider is what article of the schedule to the Limitation Act is applicable to the case. We think that Article 144 is the article which applies. The only alternative article which can be suggested is Article 127, but we do not think that it is applicable. That article deals with the limitation applicable to joint family property. It provides a special rule of limitation applicable to that class. In the case of such property mere lapse of time is of no avail. There must be exclusion to the knowledge of the person excluded before limitation begins to run. It is applicable only to property belonging to members of what may in common speech be called a joint family. "Bavasha vs. Masumsha" (I. L. R., 14 Bom., p. 70.) The Allahabad and Madras High Courts would confine its operation to property of a joint family in the technical or Hindu sense of the term. "Amma Rahum vs. Zia Ahmad" (I.L.R., 13 All., p. 282.) "Patcha vs. Moidin" (I.L.R., 15 Mad., p. 57.) It does not in our opinion apply to the case of a stranger to the family, holding property which originally belonged to the joint family. As to him, we think, that the ordinary rule of limitation is applicable. The principal decisions upon this point are collected in Sarling on Limitation, p. 251 (Edn. 1895). We need only refer to Kartick Chunder vs. Saroda Sundari Debi (I. L. R., 18 Cal., p. 642.), "Muttusami vs. Ramkrishna (I. L. R., 12 Mad., p. 292.) The article applicable to the case must therefore be Article 144 and the inquiry is limited to this:—Has the possession of the alienees been adverse to their respective alienors and their coparceners or not? It can hardly, we think, be contended that their possession was not adverse to their alienors. The latter sold or mortgaged to their respective alienees certain defined and distinct portions of the estate which had been in their exclusive possession and put the purchasers in possession of the same. The deeds are clear and unequivocal in their terms. The alienors convey to the alienees separate portions "out of their share" using these words or words to that effect. The bounderies are given of the plots conveyed and the alienors covenant for title. It cannot, we think, be said that a purchaser entering under such a deed, whether it be a deed of sale or a mortgage, does not enter as owner absolute or qualified as the case may be of the particular plot of land so conveyed to him, and not as purchaser of a right to ask the Court upon a partition to have that particular plot which he has purchased assigned to his alienating coparcener in order to give effect to his purchase according to the principle laid down in Pandurang vs. Bhaskar (11 B. L. R., A. J., p. 72.) What then is the purchaser's position with reference to the coparceners of his vendor or mortgagor? The answer we think, must be that as he enters as owner and in right of his conveyance his possesion is adverse to them also. In the eye of the law all the coparceners, though for the sake of convenience they may be in separate possession of portions of the joint estate, are the owners of the whole estate including the alienated portion. It may be and indeed is the case that such a purchaser by his purchase does not get a good title to the land conveyed to him by a single coparcener, but only the qualified right laid down in Pandurang vs. Bhaskar (supra), and he is liable under some circumstances even to be evicted if the coparceners take the requisite steps within the statutory period. Nevertheless his exclusive possession does not on that account cease to be adverse. He entering as owner, his possession must, we think, necessarily be adverse to the true owners. Adverse possession depends upon the claim or titles under which the possessor holds and not upon a consideration of the question in whom the true ownership is vested—whether in a single person or in many jointly. "Adverse possession is possession by a person holding the land, on his own behalf, or of some person, other than the true owner," Per Markby J., in Bejoy Chunder vs. Kally Prosonno (I. L. R., 4 Calc., 329.) In favour of such a holder limitation begins to run from the date of his possession provided the true owner is not under disability and is capable of suing. The District Judge lays stress in this case upon the fact that the alienees must have known that the alienors were separate holders of property held in coparcenary; indeed he speaks of such knowledge as being admitted. The statements of the defendants, the alienees, in their pleadings scarcely admit, we think, of being construed so unfavourably to them, but admitting that the defendants did know that the land which they were purchasing formed part of an undivided estate, we do not think that it affects the question. A person coming in under a title, which he knows to be defective, or even a trespasser is not, by reason of his knowledge, deprived of the benefit of the law of limitation. The principle expressed in Article 129, which affords a clear analogy to the present case, applies, we think, alike to a purchaser with and to a purchaser without notice. The view which we have expressed is in accordance with the decision in Datto vs. Babaji (P. J. for 1894, p. 149.) but in that case it does not appear that the defendant knew that he was purchasing the interest of one branch of the family only. The decision in that case was given with approval in Ganesh vs. Ramchandra" (P. J. for 1895, p. 222.) The judgment in Pandurang vs. Bhaskar (supra) on this branch of the case, upon which the District Judge relies, does not, we think, at all militate against the view which we have arrived at. It was there held that Bhaskar, the purchaser of Nilo's share in a joint estate, had to show that Nilo's claim against Pandurang, Nilo's coparcener, was not barred at the date of his purchase. To that extent he was identified with Nilo, and if Nilo was barred Bhaskar was barred too. That is clear. Bhaskar's purchase appears to have been shortly before suit. The sale was in 1871 and the suit in 1874. If Bhaskar's purchase had been more than twelve years before suit different considerations would have arisen. The case, moreover, is rather the converse of the present and is not a ruling against the defendants, the alienees, who are defending their possession and not seeking the aid of the Court as plaintiffs. The inconvenience of a contrary ruling to that which we have expressed is shown by the practice which prevails in the Ratnagiri District from which these appeals come. There the ordinary condition of a "khoti" estate held in coparcenary appears to be that the parceners should be in occupation of separate portions of the estate—Babashet vs. Jirshet (5 B.H.C.R., A.J., p. 71. This condition originally adopted temporarily for the convenience of the coparceners often continues for very long periods without an actual partition taking place. In the above case it appears to have continued for more than 150 years. Another instance of the practice will be found in Sakho vs. Narayan (6 B.H.C.R., p. 238.) A purcharser thus might be in possession or land which he had purchased for valuable consideration for 50 years or more, considering himself to be the owner, and after this lapse of time the coparceners or their legal representatives by filing a suit for partition amongst themselves and adding him as a party might deprive him of it. No limitation would ever run in his favour. If knowledge is important an inquiry into the knowledge with which he purchased would have to be made. It is to avoid such inquiries as these and to quiet titles depending upon possession that statutes of limitation exist. The same reasoning applies to the lands in respect of which the defendants in possession have not been in a position to prove the deeds of sale. As to the contention that the plaintiff's share was under mortgage at the date of the alienation it was a question which was not raised in the lower Court or referred to the Full Bench. It is of little more than academical interest as it only extends to the plaintiffs' one-fifth share in those lands. We shall leave the Division Bench to deal with it.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Candy delivered the final judgment as follows:—With reference to the argument or suggestion that the plaintiff was not in a position to sue for partition on account of his having mortgaged his share it has been taken at a very late period, and the lower Court has not set out the facts with reference to it, but they appear to be these. The plaintiff's ancestor in 1831 mortgaged his 1-5thshare in the property to one of the upper, Lakshman, for a term of fifteen years, two-thirds being with possession and one-third remaining in his own possession. In 1846, he was, therefore, entitled to recover possession from his mortgagee-co-sharer of his 2-3rd of the estate and had one-third of it in his own occupation. He was, therefore, we think, in a position at that time to have brought a suit for partition, and under such circumstances the adverse possession of the alienee-defendants became adverse to him as well as to his co-sharers. The lower Court has not found the dates at which the alienee-defendants entered into possession of the plots in respect of which these defendants have not proved their sales, so we cannot upon the materials before us pass a final decree. We, therefore, "pro forma" reverse the decree of the District Judge in order that he may pass a final decree in accordance with this judgment, and that of the Full Bench. The alienee-defendants Nos. 17, 19 and 20 and 22, 23 to have their costs of this appeal from the plaintiffs.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, July 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr A H Diack, BCS	Bdr-Gen D J S McLeod, DSO
Mr A Gaitskell, BCS	Capt E E Couper
Mr G N Chakravarti, B	Capt G A Cookson
Mr C J McLean, B	Capt A Nicholls
Mr J B Ellis, B	Capt W V Soudamore
Mr F H Bigg-Wither, B	Capt A C F Bourchier
Mr W Franks, B	Capt C H Williams
Mr C W Allan, B	Capt A Hamilton
Mr W T Nash, M	Lieut J C P Craster
Mr T M Filgate, Bo	Lieut E G W Pratt
Mr H F Ashton, Bo	Surg-Lt-Col G Romford
Mr J Monteath, Bo	Surg-Major J P Barry
Major-Gen Sir B Blood, KCB	Surg-Capt A H Nott
Lt-Col W Cook	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J L Johnstone, B C S 1 mo.	Lt-Col A Porcelli, 6 weeks
Mr W H Cobb, B C S, 1 week.	Capt J W B Merewether, 3 days.
Mr G W Forrest, B, to Oct 25.	Lieut W A Fraser, 2 mos.
Mr J O'Dowda, B, 6 mos.	Lieut H H Cameron, 3 mos
Mr T Michell, B, 3 mos.	Lieut O St J Skeen, 2 mos
Mr J Partridge, B, 3 mos.	Lieut H W Barthon, 3 mos.
Mr J H Stone, M, 2 days.	Surg-Capt D G Marshall, 3 mos.
Mr P S V Fitzgerald, Bo, 3 mos.	
Lt-Col A B Mein, 3 mos.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W H Cobb, B C S	Mr A R Coard, B
Mr A F Cox, B C S	Capt T W Haig
Mr G W Forrest, B	Capt J M Stewart
Mr R G P McDonnell, B	Lieut E Hingston
Mr R Kerr, B	Lieut J G Edwards
Mr C J Hogg, B	Lieut H M W Souter
Mr A W Osborne, B	Lieut J R Carden
Mr C F O'Dowda, B	Sub-Lieut W C Taylor

LOUIS THE TWELFTH of France having made a certain bargain with King Ferdinand of Spain found that Ferdinand had grievously cheated him, whereupon he made complaint of his dealings. The Spanish king made answer to the court as follows: "The King of France is complaining that I have deceived him twice; he lies; I have deceived him more than ten times."

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooths brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot. 13, Farndon Road, London, England.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT AGAINST THE CROWN.

JUGDES DIFFER.

IN February last we reported a case raising the broad question of constitutional law as to the liability of the Government as represented by the Secretary of State for acts done by subordinate and mechanical officers of that Government. Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Blair and Mr. Justice Aikman in the case on Wednesday last, but the question is still unsettled since their lordships disagreed upon the matter. The facts of the case are these. One Nabha was fined by a criminal court and did not pay the fine. The magistrate issued a warrant for the levy of the fine, and certain articles were seized in execution of the warrant. Nabhe's father, Sukhdeo, appeared before the Magistrate and preferred a claim to the articles that had been seized as his own, and alleged that they did not belong to the offender. The Magistrate rejected Sukhdeo's claim, and ordered the seized articles to be sold. The articles were sold and the proceeds Rs. 5-15-0 were credited to Government. Sukhdeo now brought a suit in the Court of the Munsif of Muttra alleging that the property seized and sold by the Magistrate belonged to him and not to his son, that it was not liable to be seized in execution of the warrant, and prayed that either the property or its value be restored to him. The Court of the Munsif gave him a decree, which was modified with a slight variation as to the value of the articles by the Subordinate Judge of Agra. Both the Courts found that the articles seized belonged to the plaintiff and as such they were not liable to be seized by the Magistrate in execution of his warrant. The Secretary of State for India appealed to the High Court with a view to get the law on the point settled. Mr. A. E. Ryves, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Government Advocate, appeared for the Secretary of State, appellant and Mr. Satya Chandra Mukerji, vakil, appeared for Sukhdeo, respondent.

Their lordships both delivered extremely lengthy judgments, in which innumerable cases were cited and dealt with. Mr. Justice Blair said they had not confined the respondent—who was the plaintiff in the original suit—to the defences set out in his statement, but in consideration of the importance of the questions at issue had permitted him to support his appeal by any arguments within the scope of the grounds of appeal. Mr. Ryves for the appellant and Mr. Satya Chandra for the respondent had exhibited much ability and much research in laying before the Court their respective cases, and had called attention to an array of authorities on the questions at issue. The grounds of the appeal were that the respondent had no cause of action against the appellant, and secondly that the respondent should have sought his remedy in the superior criminal courts. It would be convenient to dispose of the second ground of appeal first, because the effect of the appellant's argument was that the criminal court had exclusive jurisdiction and that no civil suit would lie. After quoting the authorities brought to the notice of the court on this point, Mr. Justice Blair said the conclusions at which he had arrived were that the order of the Magistrate for the sale of particular chattels made under the circumstances of this case was not a judicial procedure within the meaning of the Act 10 of 1882 and it was not the proper subject of a criminal revision; that the remedy of the aggrieved third party was by suit; that such a suit would not lie against the Magistrate, but could be maintained against the person in whose possession the goods were found. The further question whether any suit would lie against the present defendant as representative of the Government was the substantial question involved in the appeal. If such a suit would not lie it was obvious that the rights of perfectly innocent persons might be imperilled. The remedy of a suit against the police officer or other mechanical person who effected a wrongful seizure and sale would commonly be wholly infractuous, while the purchaser at a sale held under the orders of a Magistrate might find himself deprived of the goods he had honestly purchased, without any practicable remedy. On the other hand his lordship said he was unable to find in any of the rulings in which it has been held that a petition for revision would not lie and that a civil suit was the proper remedy for the person aggrieved, any suggestion that such a suit would lie against the Government. That was in his judgment a very significant silence.

The Government of India was in very different position to the Crown in England. It was not a sovereign power, but being originally a trading company certain sovereign rights had been delegated to it. With its rights and liabilities as a trading company the Court had nothing to do. The contention raised on behalf of the respondent was that the suit would lie under Regulation 3 of 1793 section 1, which gave a remedy by suit for illegal acts against officers of Government employed in the collection of revenue, the provision of the Company investment, and all other financial or commercial concerns of the public, and against the Government itself in superintending those various branches to the resources of the State. It had been urge that a fine paid into the Government Exchequer became a financial concern of the public within the true intent and meaning of that section. To that contention the learned Judge was wholly unable to agree. The acts of the appellant arose out of an executive proceeding in enforcement of a judicial order. It was therefore primarily and intrinsically a judicial and not a financial concern. It was no doubt extremely inconvenient that no provision should have been made by law for the judicial consideration and decision of the claim of third parties whose goods had been by mistake or otherwise wrongfully seized in the course of, and for the purpose of levying, a fine imposed by a legal order upon some other person. But he had to deal with the law as it stood, and he held that the order of the Magistrate was not an order within and protected by the provisions of section 35 of Regulation II of 1822. It had been argued for the appellant that no such suit would lie because the act complained of was an act of State, and therefore no suit could lie in any municipal courts. It seemed to him (the learned Judge) that words "Act of State" bore a totally different signification, and he quoted a decision of the Privy Council to show the true meaning of the words. The act complained of was not an Act of State such as was not cognisable by the Indian Courts, and he could not therefore hold that the Secretary of State was exempt from suit in this case upon the ground that the levying of a fine under a Magistrate's order was an act of State. In the judgment of the Hyderabad High Court there was no specific finding whether what was done was done in execution of a general or a specific authority conferred by the Government, or whether the Government had made themselves liable by virtue of the subsequent ratification. The liability of the Government was merely assumed. The argument of the respondent appeared to be that the Government liability was based on the ground that the actual tort-feasor was in some sort acting as an agent for the benefit of the Government, and that the Government had ratified his act by afterwards accepting the benefit. Did the ratification take place which would render the Government liable in this suit? The suit was brought from wrongful seizure detainer and conversion of the plaintiff's goods. To justify a ratification there must exist a full knowledge on the part of the ratifier of the wrongful acts of which had been committed. The bare receipt of money, the proceeds of a wrongful conversion of goods, was not enough to constitute a ratification of the wrong. There was no finding before the Court that the Government at the time the money was received had such knowledge. Had the facts been that the Government had the right or control over the specific articles the subject of the alleged wrongful seizure no doubt a suit of the nature of an action for detainer might have been maintained by the owner for the return of such articles or for damages for their detention. But to the money the produce of the wrongful sale the present plaintiff could have no possible claim, it was not his money when in the possession of the Magistrate, nor could it become so when paid over to the Treasury. It was open to a case where a fiduciary relation subsisted between the tort-feasor and the person whose property such tort-feasor had converted that the money in the hands of the tort-feasor was the money of a certain given trust. The right of the plaintiff was to obtain the return of his goods if in the hands of the person who had wrongfully taken them into his possession, or failing their return to recover damages for their detention and conversion. To sum up his lordship held on the authority of Tobin vs. the Queen that the Government was not primarily liable for the wrongful act, done by an official of the Government not in obedience to its command, but in the intended performance of the duties cast upon him by law. He held that the Government not being qualified to order or forbid that which was done could not in law ratify the act so as to make itself responsible; that even if such ratification were legally possible, no ratification, *i. e.*, the adoption of the act complained of with the full knowledge of its wrongfulness had been established. He would therefore decree the appeal and dismiss the suit of the plaintiff with costs.

Mr. Justice Aikman held that the law gave the plaintiff no remedy in the criminal courts, and this disposed of the second plea in the memoranda of appeal. The plaintiff-respondent might have a right of suit against the purchaser of property which had been seized under section 61 or section 315 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the question remained as to whether he had a right of suit against Government itself. If the claimant brought his suit against Government before the property had been sold and claimed to recover the actual property he held that such a suit would not lie because the property was not in the possession of Government, but in the custody of the Court. As Government had no power to order the Court to distrain property, so it had no power to order the Court to give up property distrained. Again if the Court had ordered the money realised by the sale of the property to be paid in compensation to the complainant, no suit would lie by the complainant against the Government. But in the present case the property having been sold and the proceeds of the sale credited to Government would a suit lie against the Government to recover the proceeds? It was perfectly clear that no suit could be maitained to recover the value of the property independently of the amount which had been realised at the sale, and which had reached the Government Treasury. As to the plea that this was an act of State and therefore a suit would not lie, the learned Judge held that it was only when the acts bore the character of political acts of State, to adopt the expression of the Privy Council, that the Municipal courts were precluded from taking cognizance of them. Mr. Justice Aikman said he had arrived at the following conclusions: (1) As found by the Lower Courts the plaintiff's property was illegally seized and sold by a criminal court, and Government received the proceeds of that sale. (2) The law gave the plaintiff no remedy for this wrong by recourse to the criminal courts; had it done so he would have held that no suit would lie. (3) The action of the criminal court in seizing and selling the plaintiff's goods was not one of those acts of State into the legality of which the Municipal courts were precluded from enquiring. (4) Although the Crown was not liable for the illegal acts of its servants, and could not be called on to pay any compensation or damages for such acts, it could be held liable and made responsible, but only to the extent to which it had benefited by the illegal acts. (5) In the case of property seized and sold under section 88 of section 336 of the Code of Criminal Procedure a claimant must proceed against the purchaser, but this did not, in his opinion, prevent his proceeding against the Crown if he preferred to do so. If the property sold were immovable the claimant would no doubt sue to recover it from the purchaser, but in a case like the present, where a number of articles of furniture had been sold by public auction to hold that the plaintiffs remedy was to sue the purchaser of the different articles, assuming he could ascertain who these were, would be tantamount to a denial of justice. For the above reasons he was of opinion that the decree of the Lower Appellate Court was right, and he would dismiss the appeal with costs.

The order of the Court was that the appeal be dismissed with costs.—*Pioneer.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 15TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain F. Cole, with the overland mails of the 15th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bartlett, Surg-Major	Rowatt, Mr
Branson, Mrs	Rankin, Mr
Church, Mr and Mrs	Rowbrand, Mr
Goodfellow, Mr J H	Simpson, Mr E L
Grey, Mr	Stephen-on, Miss
Mawhood, Mr	Singh, Mr
Pereira, Mrs	Tremain, Major
Piffard, Mr T E	Wells, Lieut-Col

FROM MARSEILLES.

Atkinson, Mr	Low, Mr and Mrs
Basch, Mr	Millar, Mr and Mrs
Cowen, Mr	Orr, Capt
Clark, Mr J B	Pinhey, Mr
Dandeson, Mr	Peacock, Vet-Lieut
Edwards, Mr	Rundle, Mr F B
Foster, Capt L M	Radcliff, Major
Fagan, Lieut	Smart Capt E
Fincastle, Lord	Seaton Brown, Lieut
Garstin, Mr	Sharp, Mr H
Gurney, Mr	Tremeer, Mr C
Hall, Mr H J P	Tweedie, Mr
Harkness, Capt	Taylor, Mr R O B
Hesketh, Lieut W F	Taylor, Major
Haig, Capt T W	Tate, Mr J
Hindmarsh, Mr A	T te, Mr
Hill, Mr F N R	Wyllie, Lieut
Harding, Mr Chas	Wharry, Major
Handley, Mr	Wright, Mr A L
Hancock, Mr	Wapshare, Major
Klopp, Mr and Mrs	

FROM BRINDISI.

French, Mr C	Nelson, Lieut, R A
Greenhill, Mr	Penny, Mr
Hall, Mr C E	Rutherford, Lieut-Col

FROM ISMAILIA.

Spylinides, Mr and Mrs	Peppa, Mrs

FROM GIBRALTAR—Mattos, N Lt

THE WEEK'S MAIL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 15.

A RENEWED attack by land and sea was made on Santiago de Cuba on Monday. The ships had the range of the city, and their shells appear to have done a great deal of damage. On the land, General Shafter completely invested the place, and opened a vigorous assault, which was so feebly replied to as to suggest that the Spaniards had run short of ammunition. Seeing how completely the American ships had got the range of the city, and how complete the lines of General Shafter were to the east and the north, the Spanish General sent a flag of truce, and negotiations followed for the surrender of Santiago. General Shafter at once declared that the surrender must be unconditional. General Toral asked for time to refer a matter of such importance to Madrid—a request which was readily conceded.

From Manila it is reported, under date July 7, that the Americans are not yet prepared to attack the city until they have a sufficient force to deal with the natives after they have dealt with the Spaniards. Desultory fighting continues between the Spaniards and the rebels on the outskirts of the town. A curious story is told of a German attempt to protect the Spanish men-of-war from bombardment by insurgents on an island in Subig Bay. Admiral Dewey promptly sent two warships to the place, whereupon the German ship withdrew, and the Spaniards surrendered. Reuter's special correspondent, in a letter despatched on May 25, shows the terrible pass to which the Spanish troops had at that time been reduced by the corruption and neglect of their superiors. He describes the camage at the battle of Manila as simply hideous. Of the soldiers now engaged in defending the town, he says they are brave and enduring. But "they cannot fight, because they have not been trained, and their leaders are incapable. Target practice is almost non-existent."

Important news comes from Madrid by way of Bayonne and Paris. All the Ministers have placed their resignations in the hands of Senor Sagasta, the Premier, who has made a full statement of the situation to the Queen Regent. The crisis is one of peculiar acuteness, since no one is to be found willing to accept office under present circumstances. The military party continues in favour of still carrying on the war, while increasing numbers of prominent civilians regard it as indispensable that Spain should sue for peace.

The Lord Mayor of London on Wednesday gave a banquet at the Mansion House in honour of the army. There was a large and brilliant assembly of distinguished soldiers and others. Replying to the toast of the evening, Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, said he believed the present organisation of the army was better calculated than any other to provide for the special needs of this country. He admitted frankly it was capable of improvement, and the authorities were trying to improve it.

The Postmaster-General announces that, as the result of the Imperial conference on the postal rates, it has been agreed, on the proposal of the representative of the Dominion of Canada, that letter postage of one penny per half-ounce shall be established between the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, Cape Colony, Natal, and such Crown Colonies as may, after communication with and approval of Her Majesty's Government, be willing to adopt it. The date on which the reduction will come into effect will be announced later.

The rebellion in the Kwang-tung province of China is spreading, and the latest telegrams from Hong Kong indicate that it has assumed a very serious character. Many Likin officers have been killed. There is much apprehension at Wu-chau. It being feared that the rising is anti-foreign, Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister at Pekin, has insisted on the immediate restoration of order in the disturbed region.

There is another sensational development of the Dreyfus case. Colonel Picquart was arrested on Wednesday, and police officers and locksmiths broke open his private rooms and seized papers. A warrant for the arrest of Major Esterhazy on Tuesday was issued by the Public Prosecutor. The charge is said to be one of forgery in connection with telegrams sent to Colonel Picquart.

The results of the past year's operations of the Edinburgh electric lighting are eminently satisfactory. There has been a net profit on the year's working of £7,649, 7s. 3d.

Reports from the various districts of Scotland as to the harvest prospects are of a most gratifying character.

Gravesend election has resulted in the return of the Unionist candidate by a majority of 417.

There is another deadlock in the negotiations connected with the coal strike in South Wales.

In the House of Lords on the 7th the Benefices Bill was read a second time. Lord Strathcona's Colonial Marriages (Deceased Wife's Sister) Bill was read a second time on the 8th by 129 to 46, though the Lord Chancellor moved its rejection. On the 12th Lord Camperdown called attention to the working of the Light Railways Act, and Sir John Gorst's recent reference to Bible teaching in voluntary schools was the subject of speeches from the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Duke of Devonshire.—In the House of Commons the Irish Local Government Bill was further considered on the 7th, 11th, 12th, and 13th. On the 8th the Irish Civil Service Estimates were discussed. On the 12th Mr. Balfour outlined the future course of business, and said that the Scottish Private Bill Procedure Bill and several other measures would be dropped for this Session.

OBITUARY.—Mr. C. T. Murdoch, M.P.; Mr. T. Owen, M. P.; Captain W. T. W. Hambly, R. N.; Senator Buffet, ex-Premier of France.

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

BOMBARDING SANTIAGO.

A SUMMONS TO SURRENDER.

A WASHINGTON telegram of July 12 said:—Despatches from the front announce that the bombardment of Santiago by the fleet was resumed early yesterday (Monday) morning, simultaneously with a general attack by our military forces.

The operations were carried on with slow and scientific precision, the warships having their fire directed by signallers ashore. By this means they were enabled to drop their shells with great accuracy into the Spanish lines and the town, causing great destruction. In accordance with General Shafter's instructions the artillery on land fired with careful deliberation, aiming only at selected points of the Spanish defences, and abstaining altogether from any random fusillading. Our rifle fire, too, was entirely confined to picking off the enemy's sharpshooters, and no independent volleying was allowed. The dynamite gun worked by Roose velt's Rough Riders was used with great effect, every shot telling.

During the naval bombardment the army extended its lines and drew in closer to the city, so that at noon to-day every road and trail leading from Santiago was guarded, and the escape of the Spaniards seemed impossible. The only way they might escape is by the ferry across the bay to the western side of the harbour, and even then they could hardly reach the interior without encountering the Americans.

About noon General Shafter communicated by signal with Admiral Sampson, requesting him to cease firing. He then sent General Wheeler to the Spanish lines under a flag of truce, with a message for General Toral, reciting the facts that the American ships had given complete demonstration of their ability to throw shells into the city, and destroy it at will, that the Americans had Santiago practically surrounded, and that 18,000 Spanish and Cuban refugees were starving there and at Caney; also pointing out that the American army had no means of feeding them. General Shafter then demanded the unconditional surrender of the city coupling his demand with the intimation that unless General Toral acceded this demand the assault upon the city by both land and sea would be renewed immediately.

Several hours elapsed before any reply was forthcoming. Then General Toral sent a message to General Shafter to the effect that the matter was one of such importance that he had been obliged to refer to Madrid for instructions, and that he would send a final answer as soon as he received them.

DISPATCHES FROM SHAFTER AND MILES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Washington, July 13, noon.

The War Department has given out the following from General Shafter:—

"Headquarters, near Santiago, Wednesday.

"To Adjutant-General, Washington.

"Your telegram saying no modification of orders allowed just received.

"I have had an interview of an hour and a-half with Toral, and have extended truce until noon to-morrow. I told him his surrender would only be considered, and that there was without hope of escape, and had no right to continue the fight.

"I think it made a strong impression on him, and hope for his surrender.

"If he refuses, I will open on him to-morrow with every gun I have, and will have the assistances of the navy, who are ready to bombard the city with thirteen-inch shells."

Mr. Alger has received the following dispatch from General Miles, dated Playa del Este, Wednesday:—

"At a meeting between the lines, at which Shafter, Wheeler, and Toral were present, the latter claimed that he is unable to act without authority from his Government.

"But he has received authority to withdraw, and surrender the harbour, ports, and munitions of war, and the eastern portion of Cuba.

"He urgently requests until noon to receive an answer on his Government regarding the offer of our Government to send his forces to Spain.

"The delay was granted."

On the bulletin giving the foregoing dispatch was written underneath the telegram, "Permission to withdraw was declined by the War Department.—R. A. A."

THE OUTBREAK OF YELLOW FEVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Washington, July 13, 4 p.m.

It appears the dispatches placed before the War Board and the Cabinet to-day related to the favour question. It cannot be said that the outbreak of fever at this stage is a surprise to the medical officers. They had already made every preparation for it, and they fully realise that the men in intrenches half full of mud and water, soaked throughout the twenty-four hours each day with tropical rain, reckless-ly disregarding the advice of the medical men concerning water and fruit, are certainly in danger of contracting yellow fever, if it exists in their neighbourhood.

It is learned that the guns of Morro Castle cannot be reached by the heavy guns of the fleet owing to the great elevation, and on account of the danger to the fleet from that source it is not deemed advisable for the vessels to come within effective distance of the city.

Washington, later.

The War Department have issued the following notice:—

"On the 11th, a telegram was received from Colonel Pope, Chief-Surgeon-in-General of General Shafter's army, saying there were fourteen cases of yellow fever in the field hospital, which has been established for the care of such c

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN EXPENDITURE COMMISSION.

ON July 11, in the Commons, Mr. Lewis asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he was aware that it was now more than twelve months since the evidence before the Indian Expenditure Commission was finally closed, and that no draft report had yet been submitted by the chairman to the members of the Commission; and whether there was any prospect of the report being issued in time for the Budget discussion in the Session of 1899.—Mr. Balfour: The chairman of the Commission, Lord Welby, informs me that he has not yet been able to complete the draft report; but that he intends to submit to the Commission the first part in a few days, and hopes to complete it before the recess.

COMPASSIONATE CAMPAIGN PENSIONS.

Mr. McLaren asked the Under-Secretary for War whether he was aware that large numbers of old soldiers who served in the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny were living in the receipt of parish relief, or in very poor circumstances, in Leicestershire and other parts of the country; whether all these men over sixty-five years of age were to be considered under the new arrangement between the War Office and the Treasury as candidates entitled to receive the special grant, as well as any under that age who have been certified by an Army Medical Officer, to be totally incapacitated by bodily infirmity from earning a living; and whether any minimum number of years' service was necessary to qualify an old soldier for a compassionate allowance.—Mr. Powell Williams, who replied, said: I am not aware of the facts as stated in the first paragraph. The conditions of the grant of compassionate campaign pensions referred to in the second paragraph are accurately stated, and a further condition is a minimum of ten years' colour service; 3,194 have already been relieved under this power.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS OFFICERS.

On Tuesday, July 12, Captain Norton asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could state if Indian Staff Corps officers were frequently promoted to higher rank without having passed the prescribed examination, whereas in the case of officers serving in British regiments this rarely took place; and whether he would consider the advisability of placing both classes of officers upon an equality in this respect.—Lord G. Hamilton: The system of examinations in the Indian Staff Corps differs materially from that which prevails in the British Army, inasmuch as there are in the Staff Corps no examinations for promotion from rank to rank, but only for the various regimental, staff, and departmental appointments. The comparison, therefore, which is implied in the hon. and gallant member's question cannot properly be made.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

In answer to Sir S. King, Lord G. Hamilton said: Orders have been given by the Government of India for the classification of the cases in which exchange compensation to civil officers was suspended in 1894 and is admissible under the new rules of 1897, with a view to a decision being passed in each case whether the arrears for the intervening three years may be granted. In a few cases, where the claim has been considered to be clearly established, such arrears have been paid.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER TROUBLES.

Mr. Beckett asked the Secretary of State for India whether full investigation had been made departmentally into the causes that led to the outbreak on the Indian frontier, and particularly into the relations which prevailed before the rising between the various frontier officials and officials and the tribes with which they were in contact; whether the India Office had carefully considered the recommendations and suggestions with a view to an amended system of control, which had been made since the termination of the war by those who were engaged in it, or who by reason of special local experience of the tribes were best qualified to express an opinion; and whether the recommendation that the entire frontier should be placed under a distinct and separate administration would be carried into effect by the Indian Government, or did they propose to make any change in this direction.—Lord G. Hamilton: in paragraph 10 of my despatch to the Government of India, dated Jan. 23 last, I entered into a full consideration of the causes which led to the outbreak on the Indian frontier. I further enlarged upon the same subject in a speech which I addressed to this House, and I have nothing further to add. The matters referred to in the second and third paragraphs of the hon. member's question are at present the subject of correspondence between the India Office and the Government of India, and I am not at present in a position to make any statement of my conclusions.

INDIAN OFFICERS AND PASSAGE MONEY.

General Russell asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Indian Government had come to any decision as to refunding their passage money to those officers who were suddenly ordered out to India on outbreak of hostilities last year; and whether it had been fully represented that these officers, many of whom had been only a few days in England, not only sacrificed their leave, but were put to great expense, which they could ill afford.—Lord G. Hamilton: The gallant member is no doubt aware that all officers who were ordered out to India on the outbreak of hostilities by the proper authorities received their passage money as a matter of course. His question, therefore, must relate to those officers who returned to India on that occasion, though not summoned by the Indian Government. As to these cases, I addressed the Viceroy in a despatch dated April 21, and I have ascertained that the matter is still under the consideration of his Government, and that a reply will be sent as soon as possible.

INDIAN CANTONMENT REGULATIONS.

Mr. Stuart asked the Secretary of State for India whether a letter had been issued under date Nov. 20, 1897, by the Government of India, Military Department, purporting to state explicitly the policy of the Government of India with respect to the future treatment of venereal disease in cantonments, stating that, among other things, medical officers might make arrangements to, carry out from time to time the examination of women who voluntarily presented themselves; and whether the statement of policy made in that letter had been sanctioned by him.—Lord G. Hamilton: The instructions issued by the Government of India in the letter to which the hon. member refers are based on my despatch, No. 25, of March 26, 1807, which has been presented to Parliament, and I see no reason to question their propriety.

Mr. Stuart: Will the noble lord lay the paper on the table?—Lord G. Hamilton: I will lay any regulation I have.—Major Rasch: Will the noble lord consider the advisability of making this examination compulsory? Lord G. Hamilton: That does not arise out of this question.

PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

In answer to Mr. Herbert Roberts, Lord G. Hamilton said: I have no information as to the share of the plague expenditure which has been assessed on the Municipality of Poona, nor as to the cash balance at present available. With regard to the cost of the additional police, I have repeatedly stated its estimated amount; the actual amount is probably less, but I am not in a position to give particulars. At the recent trial in which the question whether there had been a conspiracy was not investigated; there was but one prisoner, and the only evidence adduced was directed to show that he had committed the murders. The absence of evidence implicating others does not, therefore, seem to be a sound ground for ordering withdrawal of the additional force.

THE GALLANTRY OF SURGEON-LIEUTENANT HUGO.

On July 14, Sir W. Foster asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the gallant conduct of Surgeon-Lieutenant V. Hugo, of the Malakand Field Force, under the following circumstances:—Lieutenant Ford was dangerously wounded in the shoulder, and was bleeding to death from the bullet having cut the main artery, when Surgeon-Lieutenant Hugo came to his aid. The fire was too hot to permit lights to be used to examine the wound, and there was no cover, nevertheless the surgeon struck a match and examined the wound. The match went out amid a splutter of bullets, which kicked up the dust all round, but by its uncertain light he saw the nature of the injury, and seized the bleeding artery, and, as no ligature was available, he remained for three hours under fire holding the vessel between his finger and thumb. When at length it seemed that the enemy had broken into camp he picked up the officer, who was unconscious from loss of blood, and bore him into a place of safety without relaxing his hold of the artery; and whether the authorities had taken steps to reward suitably this splendid act of devotion.—Lord G. Hamilton: The officer who performed the gallant action referred to by the hon. member was Surgeon-Lieutenant J. H. Hugo, who for his services in the late campaign has received the decoration of the Distinguished Service Order.

THE ESTIMATE FOR THE WEST INDIES.

Replying to Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Balfour said he understood the Supplementary Estimate for the West Indies would be in the hands of members in the course of next week. He could not as yet fix a day for its discussion.

IMPERIAL PENNY POST.

As the result of the Imperial conference on postal rates, it has been agreed, on the proposal of the representative of the Dominion of Canada, that letter postage of 1d. per half-ounce should be established between the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, the Cape Colony, Natal, and such of the Crown Colonies as may, after communication with and approval of Her Majesty's Government, be willing to adopt it. The date on which the reduction will come into effect will be announced later on. The question of a uniform reduced rate for the whole Empire was carefully considered; but it was not found possible to fix upon a rate acceptable to all the Governments concerned. A resolution was therefore adopted leaving it to those parts of the Empire which were prepared for penny postage to make the necessary arrangements among themselves.

LORD LANSDOWNE ON THE ARMY.

THE Lord Mayor of London gave a banquet at the Mansion House on July 13 in honour of the Army. The citizens of London, his lordship said, were beginning to think that the "thin red line" might become an thin. The occasion of calling the present company together, his lordship added, was to tell them that if it were felt that the Army ought to be increased they were ready to plank down their money.

The distinguished company included the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary for War; Lord Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief; the Duke of Connaught; Mr. Broderick, Under Secretary for War; Sir Robert Low who commanded the Chitral expedition in 1895; Lord Harris; and also Vice-Admiral Sir R. Tracey.

Lord Lansdowne, in the course of his reply for "The Army," said that he hoped he might be allowed to say one word of the manner in which the Army had lately acquitted itself upon the frontiers of the Indian Empire. It was known from the first how formidable were the difficulties which it had to encounter, but it had not been until lately that we had had before us ampler materials for forming a judgment as to the manner in which those difficulties were encountered, and the final verdict was of an eminently satisfactory kind. (Cheers.) He was glad to say that the result had been, in one case at least, that a distinguished regiment—he meant the Royal Irish—which suffered in reputation on account of the earlier descriptions of its behaviour, had now been entirely cleared and formally rehabilitated. (Cheers.) In Egypt they had placed at Sir H. Kitchener's disposal the British force for which he had asked, and they cordially recognised that the direction of the campaign, so brilliantly conducted throughout its earlier stages by the Sirdar, should be brought to a conclusion which they confidently believed would be not less brilliant under his supreme command. (Cheers.) But Egypt was not the only part of the world in which the British Army was exhibiting one of its most admirable characteristics—its ability to produce men able, owing to their personal qualities, to discipline, to lead, and to inspire with their own courage troops belonging to races less civilised than, or inferior to our own. We were concerned all over the world with native races who either as our subjects or our allies, only required such training and discipline in order to become formidable in the field. On the other hand, we were now employing British troops some times as permanent garrisons, sometimes on special service, in all sorts of remote places, often in climates and under conditions most unsuitable to British troops. It seemed to him that the time had come when for purposes of this kind we might well rely more than we had hitherto done upon native troops recruited in countries of which the climate more closely resembled that of the places we had to garrison and led by British officers. A few battalions thus composed would go far to relieve the strain upon our small British Army. The Government had had occasion to make large claims this year upon the taxpayers of this country. Those claims had been met ungrudgingly, and he did not think he misinterpreted the general feeling when he said that they were made the subject of criticism, not so much because of their spending a great deal of public money, but because the country, having supplied the funds, was rather disappointed at their not giving them a brand new military system in place of the existing one which had been to a certain extent discredited by the indiscriminate criticism to which it had been subjected. He believed, and he was expressing the opinion not only of the Secretary of State and his civilian colleagues, but that of his military advisers that our present organisation was better calculated than any other to provide for the special needs of this country. (Cheers.) One complaint, at any rate he hoped they would be able to meet—namely, the complaint that the present system did not sufficiently recognise the strength and value of that great body of regimental feeling and tradition which was usually comprised in the words "esprit de corps." The authorities, he continued, intended to give the nation a home Army which should contain a large number of battalions able to be better able to support the army abroad, and intended to give battalions, each of which should be stronger and therefore better able to support its sister battalion abroad. They were now offering a considerable increase of pay to the soldier, and had introduced for the first time, the principal of paying the trained and mature man at a higher rate than his younger and not yet fully-trained comrade. During the first six months of the current financial year they had obtained over 18 000 recruits, a number which had seldom been attained in the corresponding months of previous years. (Cheers.) He knew there was an impression that, in their endeavour to keep the Army full, they were swamping it with immature boys of poor physique, inferior to the recruits of former days. It was, of course, true that they had reduced the standard of height, but not below the level to which it had already been reduced at one time or another, and moreover, the growing lads improved with astonishing rapidity, and he found nothing in the reports which were made to the authorities as to the physical development of our soldiers to justify the apprehension that there was any deterioration of the Army in point of physique. (Cheers.) The popularity of the Army was, of course, not merely a question of pay, and they would not be satisfied until they had succeeded in making the soldier's profession more attractive to him, not only in regard to the money remuneration, but in regard to the comfort and respectability of his surroundings, whilst he was serving with the Army, and his prospect of finding a career either in the Army or in civil life after he has left it. He hoped that they would be able every year to open to retired soldiers a larger prospect of civil employment, and had, not without difficulty, secured from different Government Departments over 2000 posts annually, which would for the future be bestowed upon soldiers only. (Cheers.) Some of the railway companies had responded most handsomely to their appeals, and 3800 ex-soldiers were taken on by them last year, and he trusted that other great employers of labour would follow their example. As for the soldiers life while he was still serving with the colours, he believed that with every year that passed more and more was done to make it happier, healthier, and a better preparation for a subsequent career in civil life. (Cheers).

Lord Wolseley, proposing the health of the Lord Mayor, said that our Army was the smallest and the cheapest maintained by any naval and military Power in Europe, but it was an Army some proportion of which was always at war, with the result that whereas in foreign armies they would find that, with the exception of a few senior officers, there was scarcely a man on parade who had ever heard the whistle of a bullet in his ears, a very large proportion of our officers and all ranks had been called upon at some time in their careers to make up their minds quickly and give and take directions in very trying circumstances. Thus they were afforded the opportunity of becoming more efficient soldiers than those of any other nation. (Cheers.) The British Army, he declared, loved criticism, for that kept them up to the mark, and they owed a deep debt of gratitude to the Press of England for the intelligent criticism it brought to bear upon military events both at home and abroad. The conviction was now brought home to the minds of the English people that if we were resolved as a nation to expand our great Empire we must similarly make up our minds now and for ever to increase the size of the Army. (Cheers.)

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

SIR ALFRED LYALL presided on July 14 at the annual meeting of the National Indian Association, held in the Indian Conference Room of the Imperial Institute. The Chairman said that as the two nations had different systems of religion, customs, &c., it was desirable to find some common ground on which to draw them into closer union. The idea was some common basis of education.—Mr. Colebrook Cumbers moved: "That the general work of the National Indian Association and its special education fund deserves continued support." He particularised the objects of the association, the principal being to extend a knowledge of India in England, an interest in its people, to co-operate with all efforts to advance education and social reform in India, and to promote friendly intercourse between the English people and the people of India. This was to be done by diffusing information of Indian subjects by literatures, lectures, grants to encourage education in India, scholarships, &c. At Bombay four Mary Carpenter scholarships had been renewed. These had been competed for, and the holders would remain in the school an additional year.—The resolution was seconded by Mr. Virchand R. Gandhi, of Bombay, who maintained that through education Indian woman would be liberated from their present condition, and reform would begin at home. They would know how to manage their homes and children.—The resolution was carried.

RAILWAY TRIP TO SIBERIA.

THE International Sleeping Car and European Express Trains Company, 14, Cockspur-street, who have concluded a contract with the Russian Government for the running of trains de luxe upon the Trans-Siberian Railway as far as the present terminus, Krasnoyarsk, and eventually, as soon as the railway is completed, to Port Arthur, announce that in connection with the Nord express and other trains from London and Paris to St. Petersburg and Moscow, a train de luxe composed of sleeping cars, a restaurant car, and luggage van only will leave Moscow at 10 p.m. on Aug. 5, going first to Nijni Novgorod, where two days' visit will be made to the fair. A stay of one day and a half will be made at Kazan, whence the train will proceed to Samara, over the Ural mountains, and so on to Tomsk, arriving finally at Krasnoyarsk. The return journey will be made via Samara and Tula to Moscow, which will be reached on Aug. 24, and passengers can be back in London and Paris on the 27th. The party will be limited to fifty persons, and the price of the trains from Moscow back to Moscow will be £30, which will include travelling expenses, bedding, and table, with the exception of wines. The first-class ticket London to Moscow and back (viâ Berlin and Warsaw) costs £19 14s. 2d., and is available for return within forty-five days. The sailings to St. Petersburg with continuation to Moscow and back costs £20. The supplementary fare by Nord express to St. Petersburg is £3 17s. 6d.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE BURKE MEMORIAL.

LORD ROSEBERY, on July 9, unveiled a memorial to Edmund Burke in the Parish Church of St. Mary and All Saints', Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire. In design the memorial is a handsome tablet bearing a head carved in Derbyshire alabaster, is copied from the portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds painted in 1775, and now in the National Portrait Gallery, and inscribed:—"Edmund Burke, patriot, orator, statesman; lived at Butler's Court, formerly Gregories, in this parish, 1709 to 1797. This memorial, placed here by public subscription, records the undying honour in which his name is held. July 9, 1898."

Lord Rosebery, at the luncheon given by Sir Edward Lawson at Hall Barn in honour of the event, said he was a Buckinghamshire man and a man of many other places besides. As he had been reminded by the rector at the unveiling, he had spoken of Beaconsfield, not 'Beconsfield.' He, however, well knew what he was doing. He was brought up to believe the pronunciation was 'Beconsfield' until on the creation of the title of Lady Beaconsfield, and still more of Lord Beaconsfield, he was impressed by those persons as he would never forget, that the pronunciation was Beaconsfield, and not Beconsfield. He could assure those present that it would have required more courage than he possessed to have address ed Lady Beaconsfield as Lady Beconsfield or Lord Beaconsfield as Lord Beconsfield. He only, though, gave the historical authority on one side, and did not know whether it would countervail local tradition on the other. He was very glad to see a detachment of Irishmen present on that occasion to do honour to the greatest of Irishmen. But he thought that some of those who stood in the church must have felt their thoughts revert for a moment to the sublime ceremony of a few weeks ago, in which all that was mortal of one of the greatest of Englishmen was enshrined in Westminster Abbey. There was a great contrast between that noble and signal procession and their little ceremony of that day. But on the whole the little ceremony was not incongruous. It would not have been the place had Burke been buried among the great of the earth in Westminster Abbey. Indeed, Charles Fox proposed it. By his will, however, Burke absolutely forbade it. It would not have been out of place had Burke been buried in Westminster Abbey, but it seemed to him to be more strictly appropriate that a man whose life had been distinguished in the highest walks of life, but not by many of the outer rewards of this world—for he was never a Cabinet Minister—should be buried, not in Westminster Abbey, though those who had achieved those distinctions, but in his own quiet home, where he was seen at his best, and in the church where he worshipped among the poorer neighbours whom he loved. There were, of course, more than one Burke. There was the Burke who left works which will only perish with the English language; but on that day they thought more of the Burke as he was seen at "Gregories," the successful statesman, the small gentleman farmers are—the man who strolled about his place, who showed with pride his pigs, his cattle, and his sheep, the man for whom nothing was too small or too simple in the midst of this home. There had been no pompous procession to hallow his centenary, nothing in the nature of ceremony—nothing that would attract the outward eye. He thought that they who had been present in the little church felt that they had taken a moment out of the world, and its cares and its businesses, for one higher and more sublime process of thought—that they had been enabled to enshrine in their lives a memory in thought and in prayer, a memory which they would never let die. In the drawing-room of Hall Barn is preserved what is known as "Burke's Dagger," the knife which he dramatically threw on the floor of the House of Commons upon an historic occasion. This relic was viewed by the guests with much curiosity and interest.

THE BISLEY RIFLE MEETING.

THE camp of the National Rifle Association at Bisley was opened on Monday (July 11), and the serious business of the association's thirty-ninth annual meeting began on Tuesday. There are no competitors this year from Natal, the Cape, or Queensland. The Canadians have a team of twenty, whilst Victoria sends twelve, New Zealand one, and India six. There are also teams from Jersey and Guernsey.

The Evelyn Wood Cup for attack practice was on Monday won by G Company of the 2nd Northampton Regiment with 158 points.

On Tuesday the Duke of Connaught visited the camp and saw the finish of the rifle match between Regulars and Volunteers, which was successfully won by the latter by 132 points. Oxford beat Cambridge in the competition for the Humphry Cup by sixty-one points, and the Waldegrave fell to Major Mellish, of the 4th Notts.

On Wednesday bad weather caused several competitors in the Bass Competition to retire. The first prize was won by Mr. Morgan of Lisburn, with 128. Some remarkable shooting took place in the Century Competition, the scores of Captain Mayne (Hythe) and Sergeant Proctor (Elgin) bringing the number of highest possibles up to thirteen.

Yesterday (Thursday) there was a keen struggle amongst the public schools for the Ashburton Shield. The trophy was eventually won by Charterhouse with a score of 467. Wellington was second, two points only behind. The other scores were:—Bradfield, 452; Blair Lodge, 450; Glenalmond, 449; Bedford, 447; Dulwich, 446; Marlborough, 443; Clifton, 442; Eton, 439; Rugby, 438; Uppingham, 432; Harrow, 428; Winchester, 423; Christ's Hospital, 425; Rossall, 420; Highgate, 419; Felsted, 416; Weymouth, 413; St. Paul's, 407; Berkhamsteal, 399; Whitgift, 391; Tonbridge, 388; Malvern, 387; Haileybury, 380; Eastbourne, 339. The Cadet Trophy was won by Uppingham. Eton won the Public Schools' Veterans' Competition, captained by Earl Waldegrave.

The Spencer Cup was taken by Sergeant P. W. Stewart, Blair Lodge. First place in the Albert Competition was secured by Lieutenant Paterson, 1st V.B. Gordon Highlanders, with 141 points for the three ranges. The Portsmouth team of R.M.L.I. won the Duke of Coburg's Cup, and Guy's the United Hospitals Competition.

Lord Methuen's Challenge Cup, open to teams of the Army and Navy, was won as last Thursday on July 7, by H.M.S. Excellent, with 763 points, the Hythe Staff and English Regiments being equal with 746 for the second place, followed by the Royal Marine Artillery with 729. The Royal Marine Light Infantry made 728, Greenjackets, 727; Brigade of Guards, 708; Scottish Regiments, 684; Irish Regiments, 635.

SAD DEATH OF MR. T. OWEN.

MR. THOMAS OWEN, M.P., for the Launceston division of Cornwall, met with a fatal accident on Sunday (July 10) near his residence in North Wales. According to the evidence given at an inquest held on Monday, Mr. and Mrs. Owen went down to their residence in Montgomeryshire on Friday for a short rest, the latter still suffering from the effects of a severe attack of influenza. On Sunday they were out most of the day, and at half-past five in the afternoon they followed a narrow path up the hill side for some distance, when Mrs. Owen finding the fatigue of the climb too great for her to continue further, sat under a waterfall. Mr. Owen, remarking that he had heard it was as easy to cross the waterfall as to go by the path, got up and walked about. After a while, not seeing him come back, she called to him, but obtained no reply. Knowing that he was fond of climbing the hills and roaming about, and confident of his ability to take care of himself, she returned home, but finding he did not come at the time expected, despatched servants in different directions. A lengthy search discovered his dead body lying face downwards, and jammed between rocks, in a stream which flows from the lake above the house. He had evidently been carried a considerable distance down the stream and a severe blow on his forehead pointed to him having been stunned and drowned. The spot where Mr. Owen got into the stream was described as most dangerous, and a point which no one could cross in safety. It is thought Mr. Owen was making the attempt when he slipped and fell into the stream. The jury came to the conclusion that Mr. Owen was drowned after being stunned, as the result of a fall.

DR. COLLINS AND SIR W. CHARLEY.

WRITING to the "Daily Chronicle" of July 9, Sir William Charley, the late Common Serjeant, says:—"In a leading article which appeared in your paper yesterday the following precise statement is made in reference to Dr. Collins's plea of 'guilty' before me at the Central Criminal Court on June 27, 1892:—'There was, I believe, no reason for the eccentric leniency of the (then) Common Serjeant except Dr. Collins's tears and pleadings and demonstrations of ill-health.' This statement is incorrect. Dr. Collins's counsel (who was, I think, Mr. Charles Gill) called Sir Andrew Clarke, Mr. Gladstone's physician, who stated in the witness-box that although Dr. Collins was not actually insane when he committed the forgery he was in such a confused state of mind as to be hardly conscious of what he was doing. Lord James of Hereford gave in open court a precisely similar view. After taking time to consider the matter I gave Dr. Collins the benefit of the statements of the two eminent men, and came voluntarily into the witness-box. In a postscript Sir W. Charley adds:—"The one loss sustained by the prosecutor through the prisoner amounted, I believe, to £50.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53., Farringdon Road, London.

THE RISING IN SIERRA LEONE.

A PARLIAMANTARY Paper was issued on July 1 giving the commission and instructions to Sir David P. Chalmers, as Her Majesty's Commissioner, to inquire into the native insurrection in Sierra Leone and the general affairs of the Colony and protectorate. The instructions are thus set forth in a letter to Sir David from Mr. Chamberlain:—"Downing-street, June 20, 1898. Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to transmit to you Her Majesty's Commission appointing you to be her Commissioner to inquire into the circumstances which have led to the recent insurrection in the protectorate of Sierra Leone, and generally into the state of affairs in the Colony and protectorate of Sierra Leone.

"(2) The Governor has been instructed to procure the enactment of an ordinance giving you all necessary powers of compelling witnesses to give evidence and produce documents.

"(3) It has been alleged that the insurrection at its commencement was caused by the imposition of a hut tax and by the steps taken to enforce its collection. It has been stated that a direct tax of this kind on property is peculiarly obnoxious to the customs and feelings of the natives of Sierra Leone, and also that much offence has been given by the brutal and insulting way in which the collection of the tax was carried out by the native police. You should inquire into the truth of these statements, and particularly should report whether in the circumstances of the protectorate it was necessary or expedient to impose the tax whether the amount was unnecessarily high, whether the mode of enforcing its payment provided by the law was suitable, and whether the collection of the tax and the enforcement of its payment were properly carried out by the officers and others entrusted with this duty.

"(4) In the later phases of the insurrection, which were accompanied by murder and outrage, and which extended into the Colony as well as the protectorate the question of the hut tax does not appear to have been prominently raised and it will be necessary to seek for other explanations of the simultaneous outbreak of savage violence over a large tract of country. In this connection you will no doubt find it desirable to inquire into the operations of the secret societies, both in the Colony and in the protectorate.

"(5) It has also been stated that the insurrection was to a great extent caused by articles in the Sierra Leone Press and by traders and others in Sierra Leone who incited or encouraged thenatives to refuse to pay the hut tax, and you should inquire fully into the truth of these allegations.

"(6) You are further required by the Royal Commission to inquire into the general state of affairs existing in the Colony and the protectorate.

"(7) As regards the protectorate, you will inquire into the working of the scheme of administration which has been adopted, and your attention should be especially directed to the best methods of raising the revenue requried for maintaining peace, order, and good government in the protectorate, and the manner in which the land should be dealt with so as to promote the development of the country while preseving the rights of the natives and protecting them from being defrauded by speculators who have sought or may seek to acquire land from them on inequitable terms.

"(8) With regard to the Colony, your inquiry should be chiefly directed to the system of raising the revenue, and especially to the question of imposing direct taxation.

"(9) I am to add that Mr. Chamberlain desires to leave you as free as possible in regulating the scope and order of your inquiry, and to request you to report fully to him on your return to England on all the points which seem to you to merit attention in connection with the administration of the protectorate.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Edward Wingfield."

The text of the Commission states:—"Whereas an insurrection of the natives of our protectorate adjacent to our Colony of Sierra Leone has recently occurred, accompanied by murders of and outrages upon our subjects and other persons residing in our said Colony and protectorate; and whereas it is expedient that full and impartial inquiry should be made into the circumstances which led to the said insurrection, and generally into the state of affairs in our said Colony and protectorate: Now, therefore, we do by this our Commission under our Sign Manual and Signet, appoint you the said Sir David Patrick Chalmers to be our Commissioner for the purpose of making such inquiry."

This is followed by clauses giving the usual powers.

THE BOURGOGNE DISASTER.

AN official inquiry into the loss of La Bourgogne has been opened at Halifax, Nova Scotia, by direction of the Canadian Government. As the result of a preliminary investigation into the circumstances of the Bourgogne disaster, the French Consul in New York reports that the crew are blameless, and that the scenes of brutality that were witnessed were caused by some Austrians and Italians who were among the steerage passengers. Mme. Lacasse, the only woman saved, declared the crew of the Bourgogne behaved well, and did all that lay in their power. Women were knocked down and trampled upon, and driven from the boats with knives and oars by frenzied men, but they were hordes of Italians, Hungarians, and other steerage passengers, who fought like wild beasts, and one of these men attempted her own life. She herself saved a drowning man by seizing him by the hair.

It appears that the Bourgogne figured in the French Navy list as a subsidised auxiliary cruiser, and her crew was largely composed of Naval Reserve men. Another noteworthy point is that while the water-tight doors of the Bourgogne were closed under the orders of the chief engineer, the water is said to have poured in almost as quickly as before. On the other hand, although the whole of the fore part of the Cromartyshire was destroyed by the impact, the collision bulkhead remained intact.

Queen Victoria, the Tsar, and the Queen Regent of Spain have telegraphed to President Faure expressing their sorrow at the loss of the Bourgogne. The British Government have sent a sympathetic message to the French Government through the British Ambassador.

M. Faure has subscribed 500f. to the fund for the relief of the sailors' families which was started by the Havre municipality with a vote of 10,000f.

THE MORAL TONE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A CORRESPONDENT recently wrote to Mr. Brodrick, M.P., drawing his attention to a resolution recently passed by the council of the Women's Liberal Federation urging the Government to use every means in its power to promote a higher moral tone in the Army and Navy. The following reply has been received:—"War office, July 5, 1898. Dear Sir,—Mr. Brodrick directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo as to the moral tone of the Army and Navy, and to inform you that the matter has recently been under the consideration of the Secretary of State for War. As you will doubtless recognise, the matter is a very difficult one to deal with, and it appeared to Lord Lansdowne that the best method of action was by inducing officers to give their personal efforts in the direction of raising the moral tone of the men both by precept and example. To this end he caused a small circular to be drawn up and distributed to the various regiments in which these points were strongly insisted on; and he trusts this will have some effect in the desired direction.—Yours faithfully, P. Hanson."—Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., has caused the following reply to be sent to a similar letter:—2, Lower Berkeley-street, Portman-quare, W., June 30, 1898. Dear Sir,—I am directed by Lord Charles Beresford to express his sympathy with your wishes and the wishes of the Women's Liberal Federation to suppress vice in the Army and Navy. In his lordship's opinion one of the best means to this end is the encouragement of athletic exercises of all kinds, and he feels convinced that the more this is realised and acted upon the less will vice affect the Army and Navy. It is a means, too, that can be effectually employed without the necessity of drawing too much attention to its object of diminishing vice, and this is a point to be considered, as to over advertise an object is often to defeat its desired achievement.—Yours faithfully, Robin Grey."

CANON SCOTT HOLLAND writes as follows to the "Westminster Gazette":—When the authorities of St. Paul's accepted the unhappy gift of Mr. Hooley, most of the Chapter did not even know the name of unknown giver, and even when, after acceptance, it came to our ears, it conveyed nothing whatever. I had no notion who he was. This lamblike innocence of the Stock Exchange finance may at least count to our credit even against the ignominious position in which we find ourselves implicated."

PARIS will probably send a contingent of distinguished scholars to Edinburgh on the occasion of the summer meeting of the Franco-Scottish Society, to be held during the first three weeks of August. The meeting will this year be devoted to a conference on the teaching of modern languages, for which the arrangements have been made by a joint committee of delegates from the Secondary Teachers' Association, the Franco-Scottish Society, and other bodies interested in the study of language and literature. Lord Reay will act as honorary vice-president, and Professor Sweet, Professor Burnet, Dr. Kerr, late Inspector of Schools; Dr. Alexander Murray, Dr. Hugh Murray, Principal Donaldson, Dr. Ogilvie, Chief Inspector of Schools; Professor Kirkpatrick and Professor Geddes are some of the British vice-presidents or members of committee. Professor Angellier, the French translator of Burns; Paul Melon, Elisee Reclus, and Edouard Rod are some of the French scholars who have promised their support to the meeting. This year the conference will be carried on in French and English, but in future years it is hoped that German and Italian may be introduced.

AMERICAN PASSENGER STEAMER ON FIRE.

THE American wooden steamship Delaware, 1,279 tons net, of Philadelphia, belonging to Messrs. W. P. Clyde and Co., was destroyed by fire on Friday night (July 8) when off New York. As soon as the fire was discovered and it was seen to be impossible to subdue it, Captain Ingram formed the sailors in a double line and passed the women and children to the boats, each being given a blanket on entering. Captain Ingram stood at the head of the line and threatened to shoot the first person who started a panic. All the passengers were safely placed in the boats, and then Captain Ingram and the crew took to the ship's rafts. Many of the passengers were only in their night-clothes. The fire started about half-past ten, and twenty minutes later the vessel blew up. The coolness of the captain and crew is rendered the more conspicuous by the fact that the Delaware had on board a large quantity of ammunition for the fortifications at the entrance to the harbour. One of the passengers declared "the captain everywhere showed superd courage, and it is due to him that there was no panic. Everything was done so prefectly and the discipline was so excellent that not a passenger even was wetted."

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says:—Not a man amongst the passengers or crew made the least attempt to approach the boats until all the women and children had been wrapped in blankets and carefully handed into the starboard boat amidships, which was then lowered away with two members of the crew and an officer in charge. As the boat touched the water it was seen that two women remained standing on the deck. One was the young bride of Mr. Clausen, of Charleston, who was going home on her wedding tour, the other was Miss Hill, the stewardess. Mrs. Clausen declared she wasn't a bit afraid, but woul dnot consent to be separated from her husband. She would wait for the next boat. Miss Hill, as stewardess, stoutly declared she was a member of the ship's company, and, as such, it was her duty to stick by the crew until all passengers were saved. She was, however, persuaded to go in the next boat, in which were Mrs. Clausen, her husband, and a dozen men passengers. After the first two boats had got away the fire spread rapidly. One of the seamen, named Lubline, was terribly burned, while several of his comrades sustained minor injuries. As all the boats were full, the captain and a few others made a raft, and got away just in time. Shortly afterwards the people were picked up by the homeward-going tug the Ocean King, and all were taken back safely to New York.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE SANDHURST.

THE following is a list, in order of merit, of the Gentlemen Cadets of the Intermediate Division who passed out of the Royal Military College in June, 1898, for commissions in the cavalry and infantry:—

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

R Johnston	W H Jeffrey
F E G Talbot	H W Stenhouse
J R Hannay	R S May
B Gourand	J L Melvill

PASSED

H A Herbert-Stepney	D G Ridgway
F H Harvey	L R Hodge
G S Torkington	A G C Hutchinson
W F C Gilchrist	C E Campbell
G A F Whitehead	C M O Clarke
R A Yule	J B McPherson
E M Nixon	R D Marjoribanks
G A Duncan	R S Hall
W E Davies	J G Cadell
G G Cobden	N G B Goodfellow
B E A Manson	G R A J Trotter
G H Martin	G H Hodgkinson
G F Burton	H C S Ward
G B Lamont	W E Wilson-Johnston
O W E Bannerman	J A C Honnessey
A Delme-Radcliffe	C L Rome
G W Burton	W M Darvill
C M T Hogg	C G Collins
L A Forster	G E H Wilson
J H D Costeker	T G Mathias
C Kirkpatrick	A B Burdett
E C Elles	Hon G W H Cavendish
J H V Barr	R L Birdwood
H F Baillie	A W H M Moens
A J C Grey	E C Hampton
J S Cawley	P S G Wainman
R D Baker	R Hamilton-Smythe
G L Lindsay-Oliver	J L Costello
K D Macpherson	P Villiers-Stuart
B C H Drew	J G McConaghey
H L Wood	R G Stirling
J P L Mostyn	C T M Hare
O H Delano-Osborne	E S Percy-Smith
O W Wilkie	G E M Hogg
C J G Bird	C R C Sandys
A B Johnson	H A C Wilson
W W Muir	A G Fraser
F Phipps Mallings	W W Maldon
J F C Fuller	D E Maitland-Makgill-Crichton
A D Maloney	H J de C Wymer
W G Raitt	O H D'A Steward
A H McCleverty	A S Noake
M E S Johnson	G W Robinson
G I Watts	H Delves-Broughton
Hon W A Trefusis	C C Redfern
C L Solomon	C E Currie
H N F McDonnell	Hon R Lygon
J C MacKenna	A S Hay
R M Clifford	A D Day
A G Ravenhill	C H A Powlett
G L Pegge	
W S Whetherly	

The following is a list, in order of merit of the Gentlemen Cadets of the Senior Division who passed the qualifying examination at the Royal Military College in June, 1898, for commissions in the cavalry and infantry:—

PASSED WITH HONOURS

C G Buchanan	C W Newmann
A A Watts	H C McWaters
L F G S Wylde	

PASSED

C W A Holmes	J F S D Coleridge
H R Watson	E R H Sadler
A S B Roberts	H M D Shaw
J G Mellies	W J G Evans
H W Martin	T Timbrell
R N S Gordon	B H Finnis
M D McLaughlin	A P Hughes
W L S McKilvohn	J H F Ladkin
C C G Walker	G T Van-der-Gucht
G Craster	A P Sindeman
A B Eckford	W R Lawrenson
Hon A C G Murray	K F D Money
L S H Smithers	G W C Lucas
C H Mowbray	H L C

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	49 57	50 50	50 62	47 06
Saturday, July 30th	0 37	0 20	0 30	0 41
Sunday, July 31st	0 39	0 10	0 57	0 26
Total	50 33	50 80	51 49	47 73
Total fall to July 31st, 1897	44 47	41 73	46 55	44 60
Total fall to July 31st, 1896	60 10	65 58	70 52	64 72

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	124	47
On the 28th July 1898	3	40
Total	127	87

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	27	88
On the 28th July	0	30
Total	28	18
Total fall up to 28th July 1897	15	10
Total fall up to 28th July 1896	37	18

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING J.-R. RAILWAY.)

Return of rainfall as registered at 8 a.m. on 30th July 1898.

	Bhavnagar Para.		Dhola.		Jetalsar.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previous total	16	98	8	45	11	70
29th July	1	36	0	55	0	34
Total	18	34	9	0	12	4

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH OF JULY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 0° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29 444	E	2	96 1	76 1	90	0·78	12·15	+3·83
Sirsa	29·41	SE	2	101·8	82·4	79	...	...	...
Delhi	2·429	ESE	4	93·2	78·9	91	0·19	5·30	–6·87
Agra	29·20	SE	4	97·0	77·4	94	1·47	9·47	–6·13
Cawnpore	29·43	E	2	94·3	78·1	95	2·50	11·34	...
Allahabad	29·39	NE	8	92·1	79·3	93	0·44	18·05	+0·41
Jhansi	29·40	Calm	4	88·1	73·2	96	5·20	19·50	+2·58
Jacobabad	29·32	E	6	102·6	85·0	38	...	2·90	+1·57
Karachi	29·40	W	18	91·4	81·5	79	...	2·17	–1·69
Jeypore	29·43	SW	3	93·1	75·9	89	1·01	12·60	+1·08
Ajmere	29·40	W	8	92·9	77·6	87	...	7·30	–2·01
Deesa	29·40	W	11	82·1	77·5	93	1·33	13·03	+0·23
Ahmedabad	29·50	SSW	4	85·2	75·6	97	3·16	19·01	...
Bhuj	29·51	W	22	83·3	78·4	93	...	10·52	+1·53
Rajkot	29·52	W	25	95·4	76·8	89	0·02	8·00	–9·33
Ghadeshi	29·54	S W	13	87·5	77·3	87	1·29	17·47	...
Veraval	29·59	W	20	82·0	78·5	90	0·29	7·39	...
Neemuch	29·91	W	3	87·3	74·6	86	...	10·56	–3·32
Indore	29·5·7	W	8	82·8	73·1	94	0·03	21·76	+6·64
Sangor	29·496	WSW	14	79·2	71·6	92	0·34	37·35	+16·07
Jubulpore	29·481	WSW	3	76·9	72·1	99	1·38	31·34	+2·15
Hoshangabad	29·526	SW	6	83·7	75·2	98	0·54	31·38	+6·13
Khandwa	29·570	W	14	87·7	76·6	82	0·04	12·28	–2·46
Raipur	29·527	WSW	12	86·8	73·6	92	1·0	23·92	–0·88
Nagpur	29·60	WSW	11	87·7	75·1	86	0·87	16·22	+3·15
Amraoti	29·45	WSW	15	88·2	74·3	86	0·30	13·30	–3·93
Akola	29·587	WSW	10	90·8	75·6	79	...	12·80	–2·11
Surat	29·566	SW	12	85·5	77·6	98	0·6	23·27	–4·73
Malegaon	29·589	W	17	87·9	73·6	75	...	7·31	–2·10
Bombay	29·671	WSW	20	84·7	77·0	83	0·14	47·22	+1·18
Poona	29·657	WSW	19	80·6	71·4	81	0·03	12·81	+1·37
Ahmednagar	29·636	WSW	11	94·3	70·9	86	...	5·58	...
Aurangabad	29·647	SW	9	86·3	71·2	88	...	10·40	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	29·727	WNW	10	83·4	74·9	94	1·02	90·06	+24·12
Belgaum	29·764	WSW	25	74·2	66·8	97	0·34	27·26	+4·69
Goa	29·765	NW	11	84·0	76·4	91	0·50	69·91	...
Karwar	29·757	SW	6	82·7	77·0	84	1·13	84·60	+9·30
Mangalore	29·79	Calm	2	83·8	74·4	91	0·20	72·13	+1·89
Calicut	29·812	N	4	83·2	72·5	88	0·44	69·87	+7·95
Cochin	29·821	NNE	3	84·4	74·7	87	0·05	94·10	+5·52
Bangalore	29·793	WSW	15	81·2	66·8	78	...	4·67	–3·17
Secunderabad	29·646	W	16	85·1	72·0	74	...	17·26	+5·72
Masulipatam	29·656	WNW	11	94·6	80·0	76	...	14·38	+3·27
Bellary	29·729	W	14	90·2	75·2	57	...	2·18	–1·60
Cuddapah	29·718	SW	8	99·2	80·9	65	...	2·44	–5·42
Madras	29·723	SW	7	102·0	82·0	62	0·05	5·47	–0·37
Coimbatore	29·780	S	4	90·9	71·1	93	...	1·25	–1·38
Trichinopoly	29·722	WSW	9	99·1	79·8	56	...	0·36	–2·71
Negapatam	29·714	WNW	10	99·5	81·4	63	...	3·52	–0·39
Colombo	29·781	NW	8	88·5	77·0	87	...	17·03	+4·15
Aden	29·610	E	9	92·8	80·6	65	...	...	–0·01

In column Wind, Calm per hour, L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall.—J J H=0·37 (50·88); G T H=0·20 (51·80); St G H=0·17 (50·76); C P=0·03 (47·08).

SUMMARY

Pressure has increased briskly in Rajputana and at Delhi and Neemuch, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab North-West Provinces and at Jacobabad and Cochin, southerly at Coimbatore and south-westerly to north-westerly in most other places. The force has been strong to a gale at Bhuj, Ghadechi, Veraval, Khandwa, Amraoti, Malegaon, Bombay, Belgaum, Goa, Secunderabad and Bellary. This morning the wind velocity was 32 miles an hour at Bhuj and Veraval, 28 at Bombay, 24 at Secunderabad, 20 at Ahmednagar, and 18 at Neemuch, Ajmere and Karachi. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal in Rajputana and at Jacobabad, Cuddapa and Madras, and the minimum 4° in excess at Cuddapah, Madras and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably in several places, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Heavy rain has fallen at Jhansi (3·20"), Ahmedabad (3·16") and Cawnpore (2·90"), between one and two inches at Agra, Jeypore, Deesa, Ghadechi, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Ratnagiri and Karwar, light to moderate showers at Lahore, Delhi, Allahabad, Veraval, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Amraoti, Surat, Bombay, Belgaum, Goa, Mangalore and Calicut, and a few drops at Poona, Madras, Cochin, Khandwa and Indore. The monsoon is blowing with its average force over nearly the whole country and rain is to be expected in almost all districts except in Sind and the Punjab.

The s. s. Wardha left Zanzibar on the 11th and experienced up to her arrival at Seychelles on the 16th moderate to fresh south-east Trades, a moderate sea and passing light to heavy showers; she left Seychelles on the 19th and had up to Latitude 2° S., Longitude 57° E. at noon on the 20th light variable winds and calms, thence to Latitude 10° N., Longitude 65° E. at noon on the 24th moderate to light south-westerly winds and a slight to moderate sea; to arrival in Port on the 27th strong monsoon blowing with a moderate gale and heavy rain from Longitude 68° E.

The mail steamer Shannon left Aden on the 24th and reports having experienced up to Longitude 53° E., moderate to light south-westerly and variable winds and a moderate sea; thence to Longitude 67° E., strong monsoon occasionally blowing with a moderate to fresh gale, overcast sky, and high sea; to arrival this morning fresh monsoon, overcast sky, passing rain squalls and a moderate sea.

G. I. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 29.

Saturday: Ordinary conditions of pressure and winds exist. The barometer is highest in the extreme south, relatively low over the Gangetic plain and lowest in west Punjab, while winds are westerly over the Peninsula and central parts of the country; southerly in Burma and the head of the Bay and easterly in northern India. The force is strong in Kathiawar and on the Bombay coast, and at the head of the Bay as well as at some stations in the Punjab. Temperature has generally fallen except in Bombay and Burma, the fall being brisk in Bengal, North-West Provinces, Gujarat and Central India, is greater than usual over the western desert and over Madras and less than usual elsewhere. The highest maximum is a hundred and twelve at Jacobabad. Rain has fallen generally over Burma, Assam, North-West Provinces and central parts of the country, while showers have received elsewhere. The principal rainfall amounts are over three inches at Jhansi, Rawalpindi, Ahmedabad, Nowgong, and Sutna, and over two inches at Diamond Island, Cawnpore and Mount Abu.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 29th July, 1898.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·666
Temperature of the Air	degrees 81 8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	9·841
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 84·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·7
General Directions of wind	WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 480
Fall of Rain	0·41
Total fall during months	19·83
Total fall during year	47·47
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th July	0·12

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line s s Wistow Hall, 2,138 tons, Captain J C Williams, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE Bombay Japan Line's s s Wakasa Maru, 3,885 tons, Captain J B MacMillan, sailed yesterday for Kobe, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr T Kano, Mr K Nakatsukasa, and Mr A H Badroodin.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nuddea, 1944 tons, Captain C Scott, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs L O Chetty, Mr and Mrs R O'liver, Dr Charlesworth, Mr Allin Daly and 80 deck.

THE R I M S Mayo, Lieutenant-Commander F H Elderton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, having left that port on 23rd instant with Captain and Mrs Lewis and 78 followers &c. She experienced strong South West monsoon and moderate to heavy sea throughout the voyage.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi (28th July), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain Nurse, Captain O'Brien, Lieutenant Usborne, Mr Stapleton, Mr and Mrs Smith and two children, Mrs White and infant, Mrs English, Mr D Dharryawan and 19 deck.

THE Anchor Line s s Britannia, 1,909 tons, Captain A C Turner, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain A B Whatman, Colonel J Fesherstonhaugh, Mrs Fetherstonhaugh, Miss Fetherstonhaugh child and Ayah, Lieutenant A H S Rouse, Surgeon Captain Steele, Mr Edward Thomas, Mr D Davis, and one deck.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's s s. Hoseinee, 994 tons, Commander T. Hughes, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, 19th July, with a general Cargo, 61 cases opium and 4 passengers. During the voyage she experienced ordinary monsoon wind S. W to W. S. W. since leaving Gulf of Omman dull, cloudy, hazzy weather with squalls and showers on approaching Bombay.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Clan Stuart	1355	Ridgway	Dunkirk		F M & Co
B	Castello	2339	Gresham	Hull		F M & Co
E	Mirzapore	2168	Way	Aden	3-8	H C Jeesub
F	North Sands	2233	Hughson	Antwerp	7-8	Bombay Co
G	Safari	891	Zemlin	Zanzibar	4-8	F Heyer
H& J	H M S Magdala and tenaserim		Fleet	R N		R Navy
K	Patna	1164	Hill	Zanzibar	2-8	M M & Co
L	Afghan	1439	(Repairing)			H C Jeesub
N	Crescent	905	Hannah	Calcutta		H A H Tyeb
P	Bq G Fleece	499	Way	Mauritius		H S Sidick
Q	Canoona	2198				M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Valeta	221	Naile			W & A G & Co
3	Braunfels	1888	Warkuester	Hamburg		Glade & Co
4	Bombay	2018	Sawders	China		P & O S N Co
5	Sutlej	2103	Symons	China, &c	3-8	P & O Co
7	Amphitrite	2312	Costanzo	Trieste	1-8	A L S N Co
8	Asdala	1173	Petris	Calcutta		A L S N Co
9	Methley Hall	2235	Mclnarre	Rangoon		K N & Co
14	Kola	497	Livingstone	Karachi	2-8	M M & Co
15	Verona	1993	Barcham			P & O S N Co
16	Clyde	2,98	Denny	Aden	6-8	P & O S N Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Bombay	3168 tons gross		P & O S N Co
Wardha	3946 tons gross		M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Shannon	Cole	London, July 6
	Kola	Livingstone	Karachi, July 28
	Hoseinee	Hughes	Busreh, July 19
31	R I M S Mayo	Aldeston	Aden, July 23
	Augusta	Vierk	Sydney, June 18
	D Balduino	Gevegis	Genoa, July 11
	Goa	Plommer	Zanzibar, July 15

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
30	Dwarka	Tice	Karachi
	Bhupendra	Stebbing	Calcutta
	Nuddea	Scott	Zanzibar, &c
	Arabia	Parfitt	London, &c
	Widow Hall	Williams	Rangoon
	Britannia	Turner	Liverpool, &c
31	Wakasa Maru	Macmillan	Kobe, &c

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Britannia s, 1970, Turner	Gisela s, 2340, Mosca
Castello s, 2339, Graham	Suttlej s, 2103, Symons
Clan Stuart s, 1355, Ridgeway	Trieste s, 320, Mitis
North Sands s, 2233, Hughson	Verona s, 1950, Barcham
Braunfels s, 1888, Warckmeister	Wakasa Maru s, 3885, Macmillan
Amphitrite s, 2235, Costanzo	Crescent s, 901, Hannah
Methley Hall s, 2235, Mclnarre	Safari s, 983, Zemlin
Widow Hall s, 2134, Williams	Volosa s, 2241, Mallo
Bombay s, 2018, Saunders	Clyde s, 2438, Denny

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—24 bales wool D Khimjee, 150 bales hemp John L Kersten and Co

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—36 cwt ivory Nanjeebhoy Meanee

FOR HULL.

Castello s—4,000 cwt cast isced Ralli Brothers

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Stuart s—2,000 cwt linseed and 425 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 4,002 cwt pop, seed A Blasoheck and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—2,000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers

FOR HAVRE.

Northsand s—999 cwt feelseed and 700 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 2,000 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co

FOR TRIESTE

Amphitrite s—1 bale woollen carpets and 1 case wood furniture S J Tellery and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Verona s—700 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 300 bales twist Fleming Shaw and Co, 300 bales cotton and 262 bales twist S J David and Co, 560 bales twist C Eorahim and Co, 210 bales twist C Bomonjee and Co, 125 bales twist H S Woonwalla and Co

Sutlej s—4 cwt ivory M H E Ellias. 25 lbs cowbazar, 8 Kismall 2 cwt ivory M M Esabhoy, 15 cases opium P and O S N Company

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sutlej s—56 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co, 200 bales twist A C A Tyeb, 20 bales twist J A Begbie and Co

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—200 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nadir s—300 bales cotton J C Sethna.
Merkara s—103 bales cotton V Dewsee

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR
G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING R. V. A

Bombay, 1st August, 1898.

The following Drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters No 1 Company.—To-morrow 2nd inst. at 8-45 p m 40-pr. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

Byculla Head-Quarters No. 2 Company.—Thursday 4th inst. at 8-45 40-pr. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

The Signalling class will parade in Front of the High Courts, to-morrow and on Thursday next at 7 a.m. punctually, and at Byculla on Thursday after parade.

By Order
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JULY 12.

2nd Life Guards—Sec Lieut the Hon A E B O'Neill to be Lieutenant, vice M E G R Wingfield, resigned

1st Dragoon Guards—Capt S B Smith to be Major, vice H M Owen, promoted

5th Dragoon Guards—Sergt O Every, from 21st Lancers, to be Second Lieutenant, vice W P Marley, promoted into the West India Regt

13th Hussars—Sec Lieut T H S Marchant University Candidate, for 1st Vol Bn the Royal Sussex Regt, to be Second Lieutenant, vice P F Hunt, resigned

17th Lancers—Lieut W A Tilney to be Captain, in succession to Major the Hon L H D Fortescue, appointed to the Staff

Royal Engineers—Gen W P Tomkins, C I E late Bengal, to be Colonel Commandant, vice Gen A Fraser, C B late Bengal, deceased Brevet Lieut Col C C Rawson, on completion of five years service as regimental Lieutenant Colonel, is placed on half pay Major J J Leverson, C M G, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice C C Rawson Capt H Hulcatt to be Major, vice J J Leverson, C M G

Coldstream Guards—Capt Sir Henry S Rawlinson, Bart, is seconded for service on the Staff, dated Jan 24, 1898, and not as stated in the Gazette of March 8, 1898 The promotion to be Rank of Captain of Lieut H J Mercer is antedated to Jan 24 1898 Lieut W H Lambton, to be Captain, vice the Hon H R Baillie Hamilton, retired The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants are antedated as follows: F D Farquhar, to Jan 24, 1895, vice R J Marker R H S Wilmot, to Feb 5 1898, vice G Fremantle, seconded Gent Cadet G Stewart late Page of Honour to the Queen, from the R M College, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut W H Lambton

Kings Own Royal Lancaster Regt—Lieut T J Marker to be Captain, vice F M Carleton, seconded for service on the West Coast of Africa Super Lieut J G T Bruce to be Lieutenant, vice T J Marker

Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt.—Sec Lieut J C Hartley University Candidate, from 1st Cinque Ports Volunteer Rifle Corps to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut H A S Wright, appointed Adjutant

Norfolk Regt—Lieut C R Ballard to be Captain vice H J W McK Kennedy, promoted The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut R D F Oldman is antedated to May 1, 1898, vice C R Ballard

Suffolk Regt—Lieut J A S Murray to be Captain, vice E Montagu, seconded Sec Lieut C E H Wintle to be Lieutenant, vice J A S Murray

East Yorkshire Regt—Sec Lieut E R Witford to be Lieut, vice C S Soote, promoted

Bedfordshire Regt—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—J D Jebb, vice H P Turner-resigned J Leader, vice S Goods, promoted

Lancashire Fusiliers—The undermentioned Captains to be Majors on augmentation,—J E Caunter, from the Welsh Regt E W Deeds The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains—J S Edwards, from the Cheshire Regt, on augmentation W G C Feildon, in succession to Major J E Caunter, who holds a Staff appointment B C M Carter, vice W G C Feildon, seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept A R Lempriere, Adjutant, vice R W Deane Sec Lieut A J Allardyce to be Lieutenant, vice T S H Wade, promoted

Cheshire Regt—Sec Lieut C M Stephen to be Lieutenant, vice H Sargeant, seconded

South Wales Borderers—Capt G Turner retires on retired pay Lieut N Burrows, from the Loyal North Lancashire Regt to be Captain, vice G Turner

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Sec Lieut A C Jeffcoat to be Lieutenant, vice K H Llewelevn, promoted

East Lancashire Regt—Sec Lieut G T Seabroke to be Lieutenant, vice A C M Alington, appointed Adjutant

Hampshire Regt—Sec Lieut C B Riley to be Lieutenant, vice F S K Shaw, Promoted

Kings Shropshire Light Infantry—Sec Lieut C W Battye, to be Lieutnant, vice C A Wilkinson, seconded for service under the Colonial Office

Kings Royal Rifle Crops—Gent Cadet F A Raikes, from the R M College, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut C K de V Beauclerk, seconded

Duke of Edinburghs Wiltshire Regt—Sec Lieut M L Formby to be Lieutenant, vice J R Wyndham, appointed Adjutant

Seaforth Highlanders Rossshire Buffs, the Duke of Albanys Lieut T Fetherstonhaugh to be Captain, vice G G A Egerton, promoted Sec Lieut E Campion to be Lieutenant vice T Fetherstonhaugh

Gordon Highlanders—Sec Lieut J H Outhwaite to be Lieutenant, vice R A N Tyler, promoted

Queens Own Cameron Highlanders—The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains—J D McLachlan, vice A Scott Elliott, promoted J Campbell, Adjutant to complete establishment sec Lieut W M Stewart to be Lieutenant, vice J D McLachlan

Prince of Wales Leinster Regt Royal Canadians—Sec Lieut R A H Orpen Palmer University Candidate, from 1st Gloucestershire Royal Engineers Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant on augmentation

Rifle Brigade The Prince Consorts Own—The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—The Hon C H C Henniker Major, vice C R Staveley, retired G L Paget, vice A G Ferguson, seconded The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants—M E Manningham Buller, vice the Hon C H C Henniker Major R P H Bernard, vice G L Paget Sec Lieut R F S Grant University candidate, from 1st V B Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, vice R P H Bernard, Gent Cadet C Shawe, from R M College, to be Second Lieutenant, vice M E Manningham Buller

Army Service Crops—Capt E E Bernard is seconded for service on the staff, dated Jan 24, 1898, and not as stated in the Gazette of May 10, 1898 The promotions to the rank of Captain of the undermentioned Lieutenants are antedated as follows—F J L Howard, to Jan 24, 1898, vice E E Bernard P C J Scott, to Jan 24, 1898, vice F J L Howard, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army C H Lewis, to Feb 2 1898, vice R K Hill, promoted Qmr and Hon Lieut H S Ward is seconded for service as Inspector of Mauritius Police First Class Staff Sergt Major G McFarlane to be Qartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Lieut H S Ward

Staff—Col the Hon G H Gough C B, From Private Secretary to Field Marshal the Right Hon G J Viscount Wolseley, K P, G C B, G C M G, Commander in Chief, to be Assistant Military Secretary at Headquarters, vice Col the Hon N G Lyttleton, C B, appointed to the staff in Egypt Col H Parr, C B, C M G, from Assistant Inspector General of Ordnance at Headquarters, to be a Major General on the Staff to command the troops at Sworncliff, and to have the tempory rank of Major Gen whilst so employed vice Major General E A Wood, C B, deceased Brevet Col C G, Earl of Errol, from an A D C to Field Marshal the Right Hon G J Viscount Wolseley, K P, G C B, G C M G, Commander in Chief to be an Assistant Adjutant General, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col H S Gough, C M G Lieut G S St Aubyn the Kings Royal, Rifle Corps to be Extra A D C to Lt Gen Sir F W Grenfell, G C B, G C H, Commanding the Forces in Egypt

Army Chaplains Dept—The Rev T Twomey, Chaplain to the Forces second Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces First Class

Army Ordnance Dept—The undermentioned ordance Officer Fourth Class are appointed for permanent service under the provisions of Articles 336a and 336b, Royal Warrant, April 26, 1897—Capt H W Perry, R A, Capt a D Caird, the Queens Own Royal West Kent Regt

Army Pay Dept—The undermentioned Staff Paymesters and Hon Lieutenant Colonels are placed on retired pay—H M Caine W Howard, J Reid Paymr and Hon Major E C R Thackwell to be Staff Paymaster, vice Hon Lt Col W Howard

Army Veterinary Dept—Vet Capt W R Hagger to be Veterinary Major

Half Pay—Capt F S Robb, from the Durham Light Infantry to be Major

Brevet—Lt Col R M Hyslop, R E, Assistant Inspector General of Fortifications, Headquarters, to be Colonel; Capt H S Turner, Black Watch Royal Highlanders, to be Major, in recognition of his service during the operations in South Africa 1896

Memoranda—Col W R Truman, Assistant Inspector of Remounts, is granted the temporary rank of Major General, Col H H Hooke, half Pay, is placed on retired pay. The undermentioned officers, on completion of their period of service on the Staff, are placed on half pay:—Col H S Gough, C M G, Lt Col and Brevet Col E H Fitzherbert.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg Col A T Norton, C B, having resigned his appointment in the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps, and Surg Capt R Bevan having resigned his Volunteer appointment, cease to belong to the Army Medical Reserve of Officers

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—M Singer, to Hawke July 9, H J Davison, to Humber H C Kingsford, to Fearless, C W Winnington Ingram to Daphne July 11 E M C Cooper Key, to Colossus Aug 1, C H Dundas, to Rodney Aug 17, H J Gedge, to Stork June 30, F H Peyton, to Renard, W G van Ingo to Patridge, H T Hibbert, to Hebe, reappointed on promotion June 30

Lieutenants—L G S Hancock, to Severn, for Onyx, in command May 22, R Jeffreys, to Onyx July 8, K A Willis, to Raven N, H M J Edwards to Victory, for Duke of Wellington July 7, G B W Young, to Pearl, Sir M MacGregor, C B Carpendale, C T M Fuller, J H S Bourne, C Brown, and P Trevelin, to excellent, for junior staff, M H Cobbe, B Holme-Sumner, and F A Whitehead, to Cambridge, junior staff W H C S Thring and F Wray, to Wildfire, for Shoeraess Gunnery School, H Stansbury, to Thunderer G (July 9), H W Colomb, to Cambridge, junior staff July 21, C Coomb, to Wildfire, Sheerness Gunnery School (July 18,) P H Colomb, to Blake as 1st and T Aug 5, F L Field to Barfleur T H G Vereker, H E Browne, M F Sueter, and H F P Sinclair, to Vernon, junior staff, F G St G Brooker, A K Waistell, and H G Gleanie, to Defiance July 16, B V Brooke, to Grafton undated, E R A Betts, to Ramilies, F D Gilphin-Brown, to Vulcan N and Q C A Crauford, to Imperieuse July 18, P B Garrett, to Sidney N July 26, A S Chambers, to Manchuria J B Mason and F C Dreyer, to Repulse, G V C Knox, to Kolipse Aug 5.

Lieutenants R N R—W J Scott, to Anson, for a further period of twelve months' training Aug 18 F W Mace, Cesar F B S Nadley, to Intrepid, A P Savill, to Flora for twelve months' training July 9, M F Berkeley, to Blake, for a further period of six months's training last four acting

Sub-Lieutenant—E H Boughton, to Majestic, supernumerary for disposal until next joining day at College July 8

Sub-Lieutenant R N R—R Salmon s, to Phoebe, for twelve months' training July 12

Midshipmen—A D Greston, to Majestic, A W Fisher-Hall and A H Kunherdt, to Blake, C G Robinson, to Hannibal July 12, G C Hewatt and H Formby, to Diadem July 13

Chief Engineer—J S Gibson-Sugars, to Wildfire, additional for Desperate, reappointed on promotion May 1

Engineer—R H Lashmore, to President, additional, as assistant to Inspector of coal for South Wales

Assistant Engineer—J Murphy to Howe for summer cruise July 1

Surgeons—W R Trythal, to Daphne July 7, W H Pope, to Renard, for summer cruise July 8, H W Finlayson M B, to Victory, additional, July 11, A W Campbell to Algerine, G E Macleod, to Gossamer, G Taylor, B A, M B, to Leda, for summer cruise July 12

Fleet Paymaster—R L Hoskyn, to Daedalus July 8

Assistant Paymaster—S H Jones-Parry, to Victory, for Duke of Wellington July 8, F Treglohan, to Lion undated, L Harris, to Diadem July 19

Clerk—I E A Brown, to Diadem July 19

Gunners, J P. Barron to Champion July 11, A Reep, to Pembroke, for Pactolus, R J Sivest, to Vivid for Bat

Shipwright Artificer—W West, to Collingwood, in charge, for service at Cromane Point

Boatswains—J Gibbs, to Monarch, for service at Ascension uly 8 J H Drew, to Victory, additional, for Ac.illes July 2 W Ahern, to Black Prince as Regulating Boatswain G H Woodmitt s, to Way, for Q D D July 11 J Poole s to Colossus J Cook, to Vivid

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officer—W Butler, to Collingwood, for service as Inspecting Officer Guidore division W Verguard, to Alexandra, for service af inspecting Officer at Weymouth station J Handley, to Galatea, for service at Whitby July 17

NAVY GAZETTE.

Admiralty, July 5 Asst Paymr G L Clarke has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet

July 6—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majestys order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Lieut H M Heathcote has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Commander The undermentioned Staff Paymasters have been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in Her Majestys Fleet—H S Baskerville G Finlay Paymr C E C Webb has been advanced to the rank of staff-Paymaster in Her Majestys Fleet

Royal Marine Artillery—Capt P Peacock is seconded for service in the Naval Intelligence Department, Capt H F Mackay is brought on the Establishment of the Corps from the Seconded List

July 8—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22 1870, Capt J A Baker has been placed on the Retired List of his rank. In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of July 9 1884, Feb 23 1870, and May 18 1870, Fleet Paymr H Roe has been placed on the retired list at his own request, permission to assume the rank of paymaster in Chief.

July 11—Acting Chief Engineer E J Edgar has this day been confirmed the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of April 27, 1895.

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

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WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
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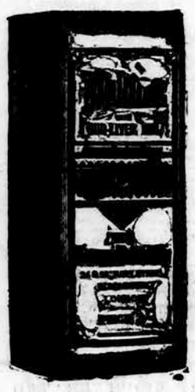

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It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most, carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

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"Most Refreshing."
NICE ALWAYS, BUT DELICIOUSLY REVIVING IN HOT OR CROWDED ROOMS.
A true natural perfume made from flowers.
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"AOLINE" SACHETS. Delightful for Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.
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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
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NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
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Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb.
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THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
Made From
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BARLEY

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.
THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.
Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.
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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
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HUNTLY BLEND OF
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FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY — REGISTERED BB — HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.
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Second to None.

Unequalled FOR Strength, Quality, AND Finish.
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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents for Bombay.
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CONDENSED MILK

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Besides GOLD & SILVER Medals, these Essences have obtained the HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS from all the Medical Journals & from the Principal Trade Journals in this & other Countries.
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LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
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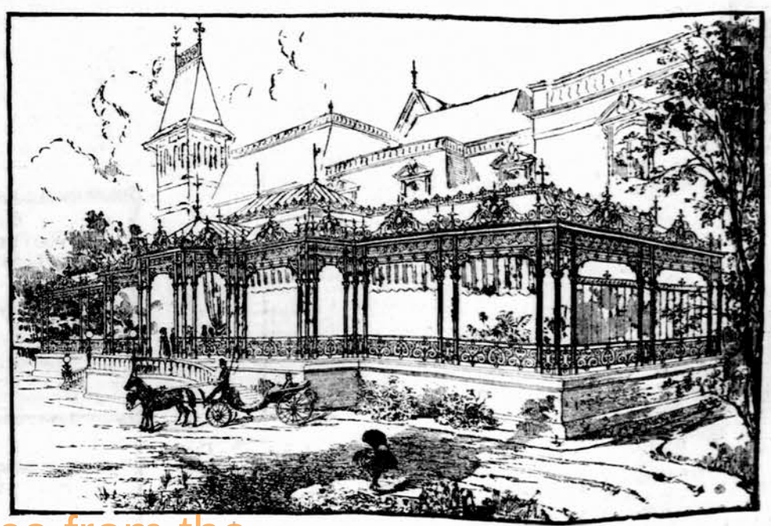

STRAIGHT STAIRS, STABLE FITTINGS, ORNL. GUTTERS, SPIRAL STAIRS, ROOF PLATES, ORNL. PANELS, VENTILATORS, BALUSTERS, FOUNTAINS, GRATINGS, URINALS, PUMPS, CLOSETS, ASH BINS, HANDRAILS, GATE PIERS, R. W. PIPES, BATHS, SINKS, WASH STANDS, GARDEN SEATS, SEAT STANDARDS, CATTLE TROUGHS, SCHOOL RAILINGS,

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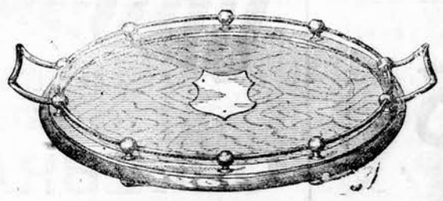

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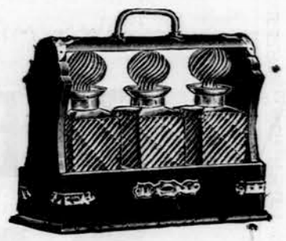

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Crystal with Enamelled Silver Mount, Rs. 2 !

Ladies' Perfume, Jewel, and Brush Case, Polished Oak, and Nickel, Ivorine Brushes, wit Drawer, Illustrated, Rs. 80.

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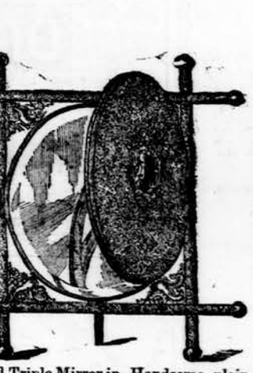
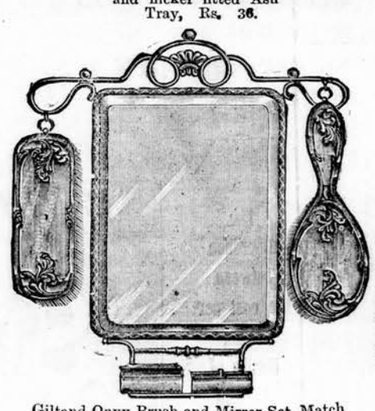
New Registered Jewel, Perfume, and Toilet Cabinet Polished Oak, Nickel Mounts, 4 Silver Mounted Bottles, 2 Silver-back Brushes, Comb, Nail Instruments, and Drawer, for Jewellery, Rs. 200



Tantalus Perfume Stands, 3 Sizes, Rs. 30, 4 & 65.



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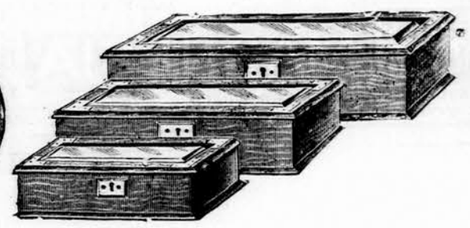

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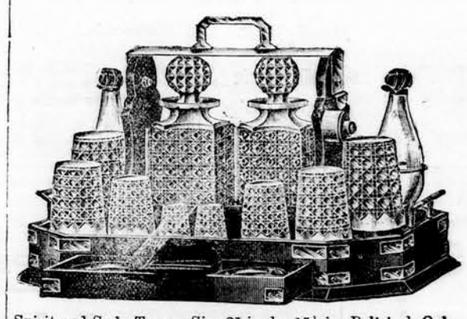

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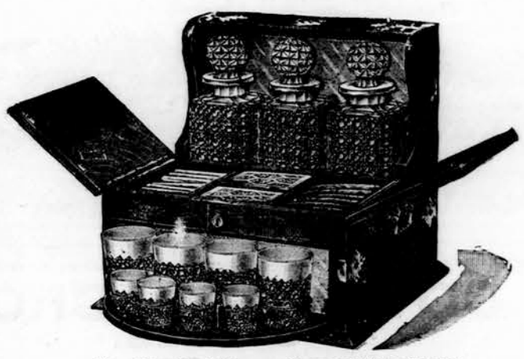

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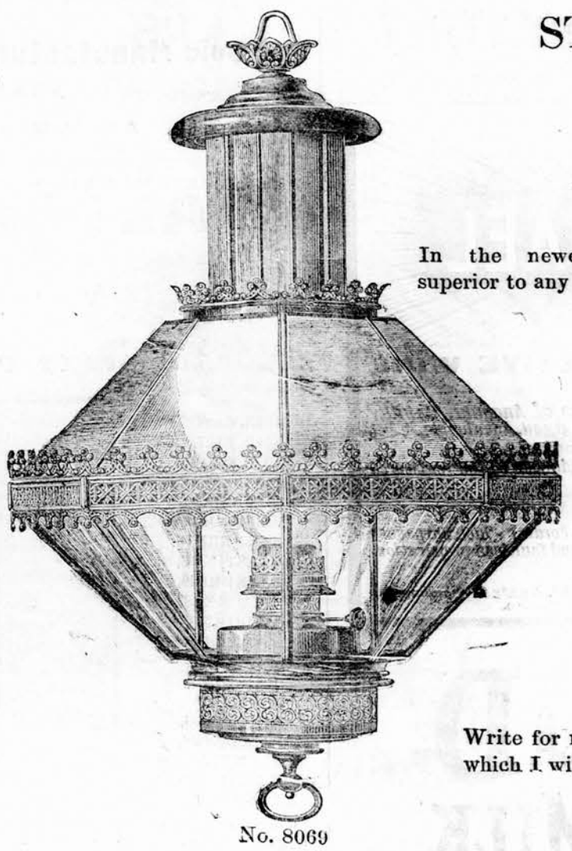

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